

BAN ON STEEL
TRAP IN EVERY
STATE SOUGHTAmerican Humane Association
Plans National Campaign
Against CrueltyMRS. FISKE HEADS
SPECIAL COMMITTEEDevelopment of Ranches for
Fur-Bearing Animals Is
Purpose Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The American Humane Association has sent to all humane societies throughout the United States a bulletin drawing attention both to the cruelties attending the taking of furs from animals by means of the steel trap, and to the persistent campaign conducted for many years by the association against the practice. The association proposes to introduce an anti-steel trap bill in every state Legislature.

"The fur-bearing animals have been—and are still being—caught mainly by smooth or jagged-jawed steel traps," the bulletin says. "The pain of being thus captured by a leg or paw can only be imagined if you have an arm or leg, or even a finger, caught and held in a door that snapped shut and could not be opened by your own strength. Even that illustration is inadequate unless you were left there for days—possibly for two weeks—without food or water, perhaps in winter, with the mercury many degrees below zero. If you can picture or imagine such a condition you can understand a little of the cruelty of a steel trap."

"Because the facts against the steel trap were so damning, the American Humane Association organized in the spring of 1925 its humane trapping committee. Mrs. Minnie Madden Fiske was a leading figure in this movement and is its honorary chairman. Up and down the country she has denounced and exposed the cruelty of trapping. Her campaign has just been started. She has thrown her full influence to the humane trapping committee of the American Humane Association because she knows that it has the machinery and the intelligence to carry the work through. In centralizing all efforts through one channel the greatest good may be achieved."

Leaders in the work
Leading humanitarians of known standing are directing the work. W. K. Horton, president of the American Humane Association, is chairman of the executive committee. Others on the committee are Dr. Francis H. Rowley, president of the American Humane Education Society and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Boston; F. B. Rutherford, operating manager of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Philadelphia; Mrs. Ethel Fairmont Beebe, Cincinnati; and Sydney H. Coleman, general manager of the American Humane Association.

"This national committee will undertake to raise a sufficient fund so that in every city and town the horrors of trapping may be known. This will require lecturers, literature, postage, stationery, photographs and reports, all of which may be obtained through the American Humane Association. A campaign will be made to introduce an anti-steel trap bill in every state legislature. This task alone is a tremendous one."

With all of the machinery and effort involved in this movement, there must be a host of volunteer workers. Local groups must be organized, first, to spread information and publicity on the subject, and, secondly, to raise the necessary working funds. The local committee

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CREW OF THE N-25 TRYING TO "DIG OUT" A PATH FOR THE CRAFT FROM THE ICE PACK

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Uniform Law Conference
Divides on ArbitrationMajority Plan Allows Court Review of Awards
When Law or Fact Is Involved

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26 (Special).—Certain delegates to the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, led by New York, plan to contest ratification of the uniform arbitration act by the American Bar Association, which will be in session here next week. The Arbitration Act passed the conference by a vote of 20 states to 5 after a debate on the floor of the conference, and will be submitted to the Bar Association later.

Opponents of the act, including New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Massachusetts delegates, say they will contest its ratification by the Bar Association, under the leadership of Julius Henry Cohen of New York City.

Disension over the act arose from the fact that the subject is one on which there are two distinct schools of thought. One holds that an agreement to arbitrate any controversy may be made before the controversy arises. The other believes that the agreement to arbitrate should be confined to controversies which have arisen.

Laws in New York and New Jersey have been passed adopting the first viewpoint, while in Illinois the law recognizes only the latter viewpoint. The new federal act, known as Public Statute 401 of the Sixty-eighth Congress, also makes the decision of the arbitrators final in law and fact.

Report of Committee
In its report to the national conference, the committee on a uniform arbitration act, says:

"It has been said that the plea for arbitration really amounts to a plea to businessmen to submit their disputes to arbitration rather than to a court of law. This plea necessarily carries the implication of serious defects in our judicial system—at least insofar as the settlement of commercial disputes may be concerned. This suggestion is insidious and dangerous and should not be allowed to pass unchallenged."

The Uniform Arbitration Act provides that any two or more parties may agree in writing to submit to arbitration any controversies between them at the time of agreement to submit, or it provides for appointment of arbitrators either through the agreement or by a court. It also provides that if arbitration has been made and award made, an application may be made to the court for an order confirming the award.

This gives the courts power to interfere with the decision of the arbitrators when a question of fact or law arises. It is contended by the opponents to the act, however, that arbitrators with final jurisdiction in deciding an issue relieve court congestion and enable contestants to get speedy adjudication of grievances. It is their contention that the usual legal technicalities arising from the decision of the arbitrators.

Compulsion Is Opposed
Commenting on the fact that the New York and New Jersey laws make arbitration compulsory, the committee's report to the conference states:

"The American business man or farmer will not knowingly give up his rights to have the courts pass on the question of his rights or wrongs. As lawyers, we know that the great strength of the American Republic is in large measure due to the ever-present knowledge that every man, rich or poor, can go to the courts for a redress of any wrongs that grow out of his daily transactions. Your committee believes that the changes which have come about in the New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and the federal law are the result of well-developed propaganda used for the purpose of inducing merchants to make use of arbitration as a simple, inexpensive, and expeditious method of disposing of controversies arising amongst themselves."

"But these same propagandists overlook the fact that on our statute books for many years there have been provisions that permitted merchants to arbitrate their disputes, but there has been no disposition to ever avail themselves of the law."

"We submit that no law should be

passed which permits anyone to thoughtlessly sign away his rights."

Act Passed Last Year
The Uniform Arbitration Act passed the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, and the Committee on Uniform State Laws of the American Bar Association at the meeting in Philadelphia last year. Through a point of order and a technicality of the law at the meeting of the American Bar Association, the act was referred back to the conference for consideration at the 1925 meeting.

The report of the Committee on a Uniform State Inheritance Tax was also received and the committee complimented on its work. The committee was asked to issue a second tentative draft at the next conference.

Nathan William MacChesney, president of the conference, Chicago, opened the conference with his address. He warned the delegates that unless the various states unify their laws voluntarily, nationally, along progressive lines, there will be an increasing and determined effort to have Congress enact general laws on subjects of general concern, and the country's fundamental democracy will be imperiled.

Twenty-nine uniform acts are up before the commissioners, who represent all states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. This is the thirty-fifth annual meeting, and it will end Aug. 31 with the opening of the annual convention of the American Bar Association.

LORD PLUMER ARRIVES
JERUSALEM, Aug. 26 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—Field Marshal Baron Plumer, new British High Commissioner for Palestine, has arrived here, being received with impressive ceremonies.

BRITISH CABINET TO CONSIDER
PROGRESS OF DEBT DISCUSSIONSTalks Reach Point Where, It Is Believed, Chancellor of
Exchequer Must Seek Further Authority
—Tripartite Arrangement Proposed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 26.—A hurried special meeting of the Cabinet has been called to meet this afternoon to hear Winston Churchill's report on the progress of the French debt discussions. It is considered that the talks have reached a point where the Chancellor of the Exchequer must seek further authority, or that the reports circulated indicating that the negotiations may be discontinued for the time being have a factual basis.

LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP).—The meeting at luncheon yesterday between Winston Churchill, the American Ambassador, and Joseph Caillaux, the French Finance Minister, is regarded here as the outstanding feature up to the present time in the French debt negotiations and an incident of the highest importance.

M. Caillaux met Mr. Houghton at a luncheon at which the American Ambassador entertained both Winston Churchill and the French Minister. All reports of the conversations between the three statesmen and the inferences drawn from them seem to confirm the suggestion that the general international debt situation was discussed and that nothing would be done in London toward settling France's debt to Great Britain until it is known what arrangements France can secure from the United States looking to the wiping off of its debt to that country.

Participation of America
The best known political writers in the morning newspapers say in effect that there can be no Anglo-French settlement without the participation of the United States which is the real arbiter of the situation here. From this has arisen in some quarters a proposal that there may be a tri-partite arrangement between the

POSTAL HOURS
CHANGE ASKEDRemoval of Politics From
Appointments Urged at
Cleveland Sessions

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26 (Special).—Removal of politics from the appointment of third class postmasters, a six-hour night to equal in compensation an eight hour day for postal employees, and means of raising retirement compensation are measures being discussed at sessions of postal organizations here.

All post offices in the United States are to be closed on Christmas Day. It was announced by John H. Bartlett, First Assistant Postmaster General, at the joint meeting of 11 various groups.

Postal week began in earnest when all expected delegates had arrived and opened business sessions in hotels where they are quartered. Registration officials estimated that nearly 6000 delegates are here.

Postmaster Henry A. Taylor of Cleveland welcomed delegates of the National Association of Postmasters of the United States at their separate session in Assembly Hall at the Hollenden. A response was made by Robert H. Bryson, Indianapolis, president of the national association. A short address of greeting was made by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General.

Francis F. Sullivan of the Post-office Department talked to the delegates regarding efficiency. At Hotel Wilton, the first business session of the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association met. They were welcomed by their national president, A. P. Lang, of Pleasantville, O. Committee reports were read and an address made by Mr. Bartlett.

Visiting guests of honor addressed delegates of the United National Association of Postoffice Clerks at Hotel Statler. The Rev. Harry L. Bowditch of the Lord's Day Alliance visited all convention sessions in his fight for the six day week and Saturday half holiday.

Amundsen Flight Pictures
Tell Own Story of the NorthCamera Records Recall Fliers' Daring and Obstacles
Overcome in Trip to Polar Regions

The world will long remember the plucky hop-od of the Amundsen-Ellsworth expedition from King's Bay, Spitzbergen, May 21 and will not soon forget its anxiety as the days passed into weeks before word was received from the explorers. The written account of the flight is now common knowledge, but fresh interest in the attempt to reach the North Pole by airplane is aroused by the arrival in the United States of official pictures of the expedition.

The party which was headed by Roald Amundsen, seasoned explorer, and Lincoln Ellsworth, the only American to be included, consisted of five men, the other three being Leif Dietrickson, Oskar O. H. Riser-

Larson and Carl Feicht. With the purpose of charting the Arctic wastes and planting the flag of Norway near the pole, the men hopped off in two 720-horsepower airplanes of the Dornier-Wal type.

During a period of four weeks from their take-off from King's Bay they fought against unusual odds. There was no definite rule to go by, for this was the first aerial dash to the polar regions. On alighting the two airplanes, the N24 and N25, were frozen in. To escape the crushing ice packs the N24 was abandoned with many important supplies.

Track after track through the "frigid desert" was cut in the effort to release the N25. One by one these starting paths were ruined by the ever-changing ice pack. But on June 15 the men managed to get clear of the ice and "cranked up" for the homeward flight. Then it was found that the stabilizing rudder failed to work, compelling the machine to "taxi" while the party was drenched by the spray thrown back by the propeller.

With less than 25 gallons of gasoline in the tank, a ship was sighted, the sealer, Sjofly, commanded by Capt. Nils Vollen, who welcomed the quintet of explorers aboard.

Among the photographs of the air voyage, none are more interesting than those depicting the efforts to extricate the N25 from its ice berth. Some idea of the rigorous landing spots which lie before future explorers may be gained. It was the hope of the explorers when they returned, however, that land would be found which would afford adequate bases for polar flights, which, they said, would be necessary in the event regular commercial flights are attempted via the Arctic.

Light Rates Revision
The Cambridge Electric Light Co. has filed new tariffs with the Department of Public Utilities, effective Oct. 1, reducing the general lighting rate from 8½ cents to 8 cents per kilowatt hour, and abolishing the coal charge.

All other rates, which include power, commercial lighting, etc., are not changed in their rates, but the coal clause is canceled for the first 1000 kilowatt hours, which is in effect a reduction.

There was little discussion today of a proposed petition to Governor Trumbull asking him to call a special session of the Legislature to act upon a proposal to repeal the movie tax law. Governor Trumbull signed the bill providing for the tax after vigorous protest against it by movie men in the State.

Andrew Marshall
NEW "EL" TRUSTEE
Governor Names Gillett's Campaign Manager

Andrew Marshall, Boston lawyer and manager of the campaign for United States Senator, last year, of Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, was nominated today by Governor Fuller to be a public trustee of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Under suspension of the rules the council confirmed the nomination made necessary by reason of the resignation of James F. Jackson of Brookline recently.

As members of the Art Commission, Governor Fuller reappointed the following gentlemen: Walter Gilman Page, Boston; Charles H. Greco, Winchester; H. Dudley Murphy, Lexington; Cyrus E. Dallin, Arlington; Frederick W. Coburn, Cambridge.

New Airplane
Pictures
From time to time The Christian Science Monitor is publishing airplane pictures of various sections of Greater Boston.

The increasing use of aerial photography for city planning, zoning and forestry surveying, as well as the surprisingly different aspect of ancient landmarks and modern buildings, makes the series one of unusual interest.

Hamlet in Modern Garb
Performed in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 26

LAST night's audience seeing the first performance of Hamlet in modern dress was genuinely and profoundly moved by the fineness of the performance offered under the direction of Sir Barry Jackson. The critics were practically united in declaring that the performance proves Hamlet applicable in any age and in any setting without loss of impressiveness.

The Times reviewer said: "Throughout the play the loss from a modern setting was small. The initial strangeness vanishes, leaving a clear gain of freshness of life and vigor in almost everything except the visual beauty the eye demands and cannot here discover. The audience was deeply affected and very pardonably astonished to discover that here was not an addition to obscurity, but an opening out of fresh light upon the play." The length of Ophelia's skirt and the smoking and drinking in the new version were criticized.

VOTERS LEAGUE
WILL AID COURTCelebrating Five Years of
Enfranchisement, Women
Plan Crusade for Peace

Accomplishments during the five years since the enfranchisement of women, and the influence of the women's vote upon world peace, particularly as reflected in their share in furthering the prospect for the entry of the United States into the World Court, were facts which dominated the celebration in Boston today of the fifth anniversary of the women's suffrage. The feature of the celebration was in a program broadcast from station WNAC by women leaders in the suffrage and League of Women Voters organizations.

This was one of 48 state observances being carried on simultaneously. Mrs. True Worthy White, executive director of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, who presided, said that a letter had been received from President Coolidge congratulating woman political workers throughout the country and particularly in New England upon the success which has marked these first years of a movement whose importance in the political and international history of the world cannot be overestimated. President Coolidge also intimated that he and Mrs. Coolidge would listen in on the radio-cast speeches today.

League leaders believe that this nationwide manifestation will have, in addition to all the ground-work which has gone before, a potent influence on the United States Senate when the issue of the World Court comes before it in December. This public emphasis on the great community gatherings, the main purpose of the league for the day has been to stress the increasing awakened interest of woman voters in the great issue of world peace.

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Mathematical Puzzlers
Won Fame for Young Colburn13 Times 97 and Number of Seconds Since Christian
Era Prove Easy

CABOT, Vt., Aug. 26 (Special).—Miss Jane Colburn of Concord, N. H., has preserved some interesting memories of her father, Zerah Colburn, who was born here Sept. 1, 1804, and became at a very early age one of the country's most widely-known mathematicians.

"Many of the younger people, she says, 'as well as some of the older ones, think of Zerah Colburn as the author of Colburn's arithmetic, but this is a mistake. When about six years of age he was studying on the floor one day and began to repeat what his father thought were parts of the multiplication tables. 'These fragments he had learned from other children, as he could not read and knew nothing of figures, even the names of them. His father questioned the child, finding that he could go through the tables perfectly.'"

The lad's precocity aroused the father's interest so far that he ventured upon an experiment. "What are 13 times 97?" he asked the child, and instantly came back the correct answer, 1261. Questions in multiplication of larger numbers likewise were answered by young Colburn with far greater rapidity than could be solved on paper. The extraction of roots of exact squares and cubes was done with very little effort by this amazing Vermont boy.

At nine years of age Zerah Colburn was taken to England by his father for exhibition purposes. Among questions asked was one by the Duke of Cambridge: Give the number of seconds since the Chris-

RACIAL QUESTION
UNDER DEBATE
BY CONFERENCEColored People, Says Dele-
gate at Stockholm, Seek
Only Mutual Co-operationROLE OF CHURCHES
IN PEACE PROMOTIONTheir Responsibility Is to
Act Together, Declares
English Delegate

By Special Cable
STOCKHOLM, Aug. 26.—The part played by the churches in the promotion of international friendship was brought before the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work. Sir Willoughby Dickinson of London in the course of his remarks declared that there "was hardly a spot in the world where the seeds of peace had taken root." "On the contrary," he continued, "the world is ripe for war; human passions are rising and hardly anyone is trying to calm them. Unless the so-called Christian civilization can be made really Christian, it will go the way of other civilizations, long since discarded. To fulfill its responsibility the churches must act together."

Dr. Lynn Hough of Detroit followed with the declaration that a provincial church cannot be the instrument of the progress of God for international good will.

Dr. Julius Richter of Berlin said that "unless the churches act as the agency of reconciliation and peace on the basis of a better understanding and mutual esteem, a further catastrophe cannot be avoided."

Proposed International Platform
Dr. Sidney Gulick of New York, speaking on a proposed international platform of the church, said: "We believe in one humanity comprising all nations and races. We believe in one immutable moral law for all mankind, obedience to which is required of nations. We believe the time has come for the nations to abolish the war system and to establish a new system of international relations, based on reason, righteousness and good will. We believe in the progressive establishment of international law and the use of the tribunals of justice, arbitration and conciliation as substitutes for war. We believe that a war of aggression should be met by a just and international sin and by nations an international crime. We believe in a sweeping reduction of armaments by all nations and the final abolition of all preparations for war."

Racial Relations
On Tuesday afternoon the conference developed a forum on the racial question. Dr. William Bell of New York spoke for the colored race, remarking: "We are entering upon a new era of racial relations in America. We refuse to be considered as an inferior race that cannot be trusted after dark. We do not desire racial amalgamation and are just as anxious as the whites to preserve our racial integrity. We ask only mutual co-operation."

Miss Fan of China deplored the white race feeling of superiority. She said it would be fatal any longer to overlook the solving of China's problem. A discussion followed, the delegates declaring that foreign missions were endangered by Occidental political selfishness. The German delegates were particularly eloquent in their declaration of Christianity. Tonight an address will be delivered by Hamilton Holt, America, on the substitution of law for war in the settlement of international disputes. On Thursday and Friday the subject of Christian education will be considered, and on Saturday plans will be discussed for the continuing of the Conference on Life and Work. On Sunday the closing session will take place at the cathedral at Upsala, the sermon being preached by Archbishop Soderblom.

FURTHER GASOLINE
PRICE CUTS FORECAST

Independents Continue to Under-
sell Large Companies
That the same forces of independent competition in price cutting which, during the last three weeks, have brought the retail price of gasoline among the larger dealers in Boston from 26 cents down to 20 cents a gallon, are continuing to operate and may force a further reduction is the opinion of many who are studying the situation.

The independent dealers to whom has been attributed the credit of bringing the larger companies' price down to 20 cents are now selling at 17 and 18 cents a gallon. Many dealers who advertise the price of 20 cents a gallon make it a practice to give a two-cent reduction to all who ask for it. Others offer various concessions.

Yesterday those larger companies which had not adopted the 20-cent retail price fell into line, and the companies which had adopted that figure in the Boston territory extended it to cover all of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Those who have followed the trend of the market during this and previous seasons remark on the fact that this year's drop started nearly a month earlier than the slump last summer, and this fact leads them to believe that the present market weakness will extend over into September, with further reductions very likely as oil supplies pile up and motoring decreases.

TOLEDO SEEKS EXPORT TRADE

Voters Will Be Asked to Pass on Bonds for Harbor Improvement

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 24 (Special Correspondence).—An additional \$1,500,000 for development of the Toledo harbor will probably be added to the City Plan Commission's program to be submitted to voters here in November, bringing the total to \$32,500,000 for streets, parks, civic center and general municipal projects.

The City Plan Commission, at its meeting with members of the Port Commission and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Retail Merchants' Board, Real Estate Board and other business groups, tentatively approved the item for harbor development.

Opposed to Delay
"Harbor development in Toledo should not be minimized nor should it be delayed until the accomplishment of the St. Lawrence project is in sight," declared Mr. J. Riggs, president of the Chamber of Commerce. "It is essential now to a sound economic growth of our foreign and domestic commerce."

The specific task set by the Port Commission in urging the \$1,500,000 bond issue is the construction and equipment of a part of the Summit Street Terminal which is the first project in the Toledo port plan worked out by experts under direction of William T. Jackson, city service director. This terminal would be on the Maumee River near rail

and arterial highway connections. "The cities on the Great Lakes are looking forward to the day when the St. Lawrence waterway will be a reality," declared Mr. Riggs, "but service counts and the port with the best facilities is the one that will get the business, and regardless of Toledo's excellent natural harbor, the ships will pass by without calling if accommodations are not provided."

Foreign Trade Growing
It was shown by Leonard J. Gans, foreign trade secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, that Toledo's foreign trade during 1924 amounted to not less than \$16,000,000, and this year it is expected to approximate \$20,000,000 in value. "Toledo could have much direct export and import trade if proper terminal equipment were available here," Mr. Gans said. "Even with present limited facilities Toledo occupies a twelfth position in 1924 among exporting cities, according to United States Shipping Board figures, which show that Toledo handled last year 1,116,332 long tons in foreign commerce."

Vanouwerharding Memorial
PRINCE RUPERT, Aug. 19 (Special Correspondence).—Efforts are being made both at Washington and Ottawa to secure the attendance of one or two national figures at the dedication of the Harding Memorial in Stanley Park on Sept. 10. Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, is expected in Seattle about that date and he will be asked to come here for the ceremony.

BRITISH CABINET TO CONSIDER PROGRESS OF DEBT DISCUSSIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

M. Caillaux may go to Washington. He thinks this unlikely as far as Mr. Churchill is concerned, but he suggests that Great Britain might follow the American precedent and appoint an official observer in Washington who would be in close touch with the Franco-American negotiations.

As far as a settlement of the Anglo-French debt question is concerned, there seems to be no hope that an agreement will be reached this week. It is the purpose of M. Caillaux to return to Paris on Thursday with new proposals to submit to the Cabinet, and the belief prevails that Mr. Churchill will likewise suggest fresh ideas on the subject to Mr. Baldwin and the members of his Government.

One report had it last night that Mr. Churchill had reduced from £21,000,000 to £14,000,000 the annual amount which Great Britain would accept in payment of the French debt. He was insistent, however, that this annuity all should be in sterling and no part of the amount in Dawes plan payments to France. It was asserted that M. Caillaux maintained that France could not pay more than £10,000,000, part in sterling and the remainder from its Dawes plan collections, whether this be in money or kind.

Italy to Seek Favorable Terms From United States
ROME, Aug. 26 (AP).—While the reports received here of President Coolidge's statement regarding the Belgian debt settlement are extremely meager, enough of his general viewpoint has reached Italian officialdom to create an impression.

This first impression is favorable. In that authoritative Italians see in

it an opportunity to seek even better terms than were accorded Belgium. In this sense the President's opinion that the Belgian settlement does not set a precedent for the refunding agreement still to be worked out with France and Italy.

If the details of the President's statement develop any hint that the terms to be granted Italy will be heavier than those for Belgium, then the Italian attitude is likely to become more reserved.

While on the general idea of the justice of the debt, Italy will instruct Signor de Martino to assume a tractable attitude when he returns to the United States, the Italian Government, according to those in a position to know, will expect him to make the most of Italy's postwar difficulties.

He will emphasize its lack of natural resources and raw materials, its contribution in man power to the allied cause in the World War, and its overpopulation, with emigration to the United States restricted.

It is understood that he will be further instructed to make lucid comments of his plans for examining immigrants from these respects with those of France and Belgium.

Date Set for Discussion
BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 26 (AP).—Parliament's discussion of the Anglo-American debt accord, recently reached in Washington, now is set for after the Christmas vacation, although the accord will be laid before the Chamber of Deputies upon its reassembly in November.

The newspapers are aiming considerable criticism at the Belgian official note concerning the outcome of the Washington negotiations, declaring the terms of the communiqué too optimistic.

VOTERS LEAGUE WILL AID COURT

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States shall take this first short step toward international co-operation marks an increasing determination that women shall make their voice felt in practical political questions of far-reaching importance. Women, having achieved the use of the ballot, are using it all over the United States for the direct and intensive furtherance of world peace."

Mrs. White introduced the observance of the radio audience by briefly summing its significance, and in the absence of Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, president of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, who, as its president, led the Massachusetts Women Suffrage Association in its final successful effort for ratification in 1920, transmitted Mrs. Bird's message. In part, Mrs. Bird said:

"If the enfranchisement of women should be looked on as one of the great events of history, as I feel it should, it will be the more justified by what we, as women, do constructively and with unremitting diligence for the world's peace. We gained our freedom after the World War and our first aim and duty must be to use our forces intelligently to accomplish some decided step forward in a resolve that cruel and destructive institutions of war shall be outlawed."

Settling Disputes by Law
"We must think in terms of settlement of international disputes by law and not by force if we are to have a basis of world peace. The League of Women Voters is doing a remarkable work in education for citizenship. We sympathize with their zeal in bringing pressure upon Congress for American adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice established by the League of Nations. Its all means let us, as President Coolidge has said, 'commend it (the World Court) to the favorable consideration of the Senate, but with the proposed reservations clearly indicating our refusal to adhere to the League of Nations.'"

Mrs. James E. Cheesman, director for the first region, comprising the New England States of the National League of Women Voters, emphasized that the women who sought the right to vote did so meaning to use their ballot for good purposes. She pointed out that as citizens women were content to accept war as inevitable but that, having secured the vote, they had determined from the first to bring about worldwide justice and order which were synonymous with world peace.

"Fortunately," said Mrs. Cheesman, "women, unhandicapped by political tradition, have written the first pages of their history in political activity by asking for what they conceived to be right. War is truly the greatest evil of mankind and women desire to safeguard. To be a leader one must have followers. And these followers must have resolution and devotion, to a cause which is big enough to be a common cause. Thus do the shining marks of history stand forth in the lives of women."

The pressing importance of questions of world peace, each day more insistent since the signing of the Armistice, brought to bear upon the coming of the vote to women a light that cannot be evaded. Woman voters have faced and are facing their real opportunity. The issue before woman voters today is whether they care enough about world peace to study the World Court and, having studied it, to think and then say what they think about it."

PEACE IS FORECAST IN BUILDING TRADES
Pact to Bind Crafts and Employers to Be Considered
New plans designed to place labor conditions in the building trades industry upon a permanently stable and peaceful basis by bringing all crafts and contractors together in a blanket agreement are to be considered late today by the Building Trades Employers' Association in consultation with James Moriarty, city councilman and business agent of the Electrical Workers' Union.

The agreement will be officially passed upon by the Labor group, the

Building Trades Council, at their regular meeting Friday evening. It is understood that the latest proposal, which embodies further ideas developed by Mr. Moriarty last week when he was acting Mayor, more nearly meets with the agreement of both groups than any previously advanced plan.

Should it receive the approval of both groups, building conditions in Boston will be placed upon a more secure basis than at any time for several years, and as a result building operations should be considerably more extensive. In particular, the work on the proposed Statler Hotel will probably be started. The operation has been delayed during the controversy in the building industry.

Vermont Scenery Shown in Folder

Good Roads Among Green Mountain Foothills, Says State Chamber

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 26 (Special).—"All Vermont Is Inviting"—Vermont Is Inviting All are the slogans of the folder to be distributed soon by the Vermont Chamber of Commerce.

The aim of the folder is to give an idea of Vermont as a whole through the presentation of a few large pictures of typical scenes with brief interpretive text. Four pictures are scenes in the four corners of the State, and two are from south-central and north-central regions respectively. All are presented as types of what Vermont has to offer everywhere to the traveler who accepts the advice of the folder that he follow the Connecticut River and Taconic route encircling the State, and then that he meander in and out through the mountains passes and notches which bind together eastern and western Vermont.

If the traveler journeys to see the scenic beauties contained in the folder, he will cover most of the State. Included in the folder also is a map of Vermont and adjoining states with distances between points indicated by black figures and the number of the hand-poled routes indicated by green figures.

In the text the traveler is encouraged to seek the good roads and the attractive scenes which are to be found among the foothills of the Green Mountains away from the main routes of travel.

BUS HEARINGS ARE POSTPONED

Presence of Two Utility Board Members Required

Hearings on nearly all the petitions of motor bus lines before the Public Utilities Commission on the question of a certificate of public convenience and necessity were postponed today, owing to objection raised by counsel for railroad and street railway interests. They made the general objection that the law requires that at least two members of the Public Utilities Commission must sit at a hearing. Commissioner David A. Ellis was the only commissioner present.

The street railway and railroad interests agreed not to object to a certificate of temporary convenience and necessity being issued to the Conlin Bus Lines of Worcester, provided that the bus line would amend its petition to cover only the route between Worcester and the town line at Palmer. The petition originally asked for authority to run to Springfield. This the bus company agreed to do.

Counsel for the railroad and street railway interests also agreed to the issuance of temporary certificates to the Conlin line covering the operation of buses in Leicester and Rockdale.

ITALIAN LIRA IMPROVES
ROME, Aug. 25 (AP).—The improvement in the lira, which has reached 26.30 to the dollar and 128 to the pound, representing a net gain of about a half-lira to the dollar in the last two days—is received with great acclaim in that section of the press supporting the Government.

PUBLIC IS URGED TO SUPPORT POLICE

Mayor Curley Pleads for Rigid Law Enforcement

Just as he had finished laying the cornerstone of the new Boston Police Headquarters building at Stuart, Berkeley and Stanhope Streets, Back Bay, Mayor Curley declared that the people of Boston, who spend millions annually upon buildings of this type and upon the upkeep of their police force, are rightly concerned that the agencies of the law and the machinery of justice support the police.

"Why should the people of Boston pay out their millions to build structures of this type, pay and train men to preserve the law and curb lawlessness at extreme risk, if the agencies of the law, the men and the machinery of justice, are allowed, through indifference, stupidity and worse, to wreck the work done by the police?" demanded Mayor Curley.

The Mayor then arraigned prosecutors, courts and press for failure to deal sternly with crime, adding: "A certain admiration among the unthinking for crime and the criminal which is insidiously fostered by the press and film; a mistaken sentimentality by certain persons and societies who appear to regard the criminal as the victim and not the enemy of society, a person to be coddled and wept over and not to be exterminated. To these must be supplemented a probation and pardon system that undoes the work the prosecutors and courts may accomplish."

"We have a right to insist that the press do its share, by suppressing the exploitation of crime and the criminal; that it cease to glorify the bandit and his banditry; that it keep the story and the picture of the tawdry scoundrel out of its columns, and keep the unthinking and impressionable away from the sordid heroisms its exploitations encourage."

WORLD COURT TO HEAR SILESIAN CASE
By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, Aug. 26.—The World Court completed its eighth ordinary session during which judgment was pronounced on the preliminary objections raised by Poland against the court's jurisdiction to deal with the case submitted by Germany concerning certain German interests in Polish Upper Silesia.

The court decided to uphold its jurisdiction both regarding the suit relating to the Chorzow factory and large rural estates, while the Polish view, according to which the German application is inadmissible, was dismissed. The case will, therefore, come up for hearing on its merits next autumn.

COOK COUNTY BONDS AWARDED
CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—The award of \$1,000,000 Cook County, Illinois, 4 per cent bonds, due 1926 to 1945, on a bid of \$7.91.

FRENCH NOTE PLEASES REICH

Reply to Pact Memorandum Is Friendly—Opens Way for Conference

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The French reply to the German security pact memorandum which was handed to Dr. Gustav Stresemann here by the French Ambassador appears to have made a better impression than Aristide Briand's note. Its contents were described by a high Foreign Office official to The Christian Science Monitor. "The note is as politely worded, and the fact that it opens the way for a conference was characterized as a step forward."

The reply was discussed by the Cabinet but will not be published before Friday. It is understood to deal with the three principal points discussed in Germany's last memorandum namely:

1. The question of arbitration agreements.
2. Germany's conditions for entrance into the League of Nations.
3. The effect of the pact on existing treaties.

On the whole, it is declared here that M. Briand tries to evade taking a definite attitude toward the various problems under discussion, as setting for instance that the French would only in very rare cases be compelled to take action as a guarantor of arbitration agreements in the East, while regarding Germany's entrance into the League he refers the Reich to that body.

No invitation is contained in the French reply to a conference, which is not expected here to take place before October. In the meantime, however, an informal meeting of the four foreign ministers especially interested, namely Dr. Stresemann, Austin Chamberlain, M. Briand and Emil Vandervelde may take place in Switzerland on Sept. 2 or 3. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns from a well-informed source: This conference, however, will not be held in Geneva, but in some small place, and one of its stipulations would be the strictest exclusion of the press.

BOUNDARY TENSION RELIEVED
MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 25 (AP).—The acute situation growing out of the boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras has been relieved by the appointment of commissions to locate and make visible the old frontier markers in the vicinity of Teotecacinte.

UNEMPLOYMENT GROWS
LONDON, Aug. 26 (AP).—The number of unemployed persons in Great Britain continues to mount. The increase last week, according to figures issued today, was 29,000, bringing the total to 1,298,000.

FIRE CHIEFS' CLUB VISITS MANSFIELD

Helps Celebrate Sesquicentennial of Founding

MANSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26 (Special).—Entering upon the last of its four-day sesquicentennial celebration Mansfield, host to thousands of guests and former residents had as its especially invited guests the Fire Chiefs' Club of Massachusetts, representatives of fire departments from adjacent towns and its own units. After the parade there were exhibitions of hose coupling, ladder scaling and other competitive events.

Yesterday which was "Governor's Day," was marked by a municipal luncheon at which more than 100 representatives of civic and state official life were guests, among them Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts; William M. Butler, United States Senator; Dr. William E. Barton of Oak Park, Ill., who delivered the anniversary oration; Capt. Felipe Fleiss, in command of the Argentine battleship Rivadavia; and Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State.

In the anniversary parade 25 decorated floats, many presenting living tableaux, were in the line of march, and the floats emphasized those leading among the town's industries. In addition to motors bearing delegations of representative fraternal, patriotic, and social organizations several were outfitted to call attention to "Made-in-Mansfield" products, a feature augmenting the exhibition being held in Masonic Hall.

Prizes for the most effective floats were awarded by the committee of judges as follows: First, to the Order of the Eastern Star; second, American Legion Auxiliary; third, Rebekah Lodge. In the trades division, first prize went to the Taunton Gas Light Company's exhibit, second to W. C. Fuller Company, and third to Jackson & Elliott. For the most beautifully decorated automobiles prizes went respectively to the New Century Club, the O. B. Club and the Visiting Nurse Association.

ANTI-RODEO LEAGUE PLANNING CAMPAIGN
Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—To discuss plans for international expansion, members of the Anti-Rodeo League of Chicago are to meet Friday night. They will hear reports of representatives who attended the recent Chicago rodeo and the one now being held at the Central States Fair in Aurora, Ill.

Undaunted by announcements from the Illinois Humane Society and Anti-Cruelty Society of Chicago that these groups do not propose to prosecute for slaying of steers and for other mishaps at the Chicago rodeo, league members intend to continue their opposition to the exhibition which, it is announced, will be returned to Chicago next year.

INDIANA CREDIT IN FEDERAL AID

More Than \$7,000,000 Road Funds Available Up to Jan. 1, 1927

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 26 (AP).—Indiana has available more than \$7,000,000 in federal highway aid money that can be claimed between Aug. 1, 1925, and the close of the construction season of 1926, according to John D. Williams, director of the Indiana State Highway Commission. Mr. Williams' announcement was made after he submitted a statement on federal aid covering nine years to Edward Jackson, Governor of Indiana, and was a refutation of the charge that Indiana had exhausted all its available funds for highway construction.

In his statement to the Governor Mr. Williams pointed out that the Federal Government, from 1917 to June 30, 1925, has apportioned to Indiana \$18,251,085. From 1917 to Aug. 1, 1925, the department has received \$10,513,384.50. On the first of August, this year, the department had a cash credit available of \$5,735,700.20.

There will be an additional appropriation available on July 1, 1926, of \$1,939,303.32 which, Mr. Williams' statement shows, makes available the total sum of \$7,675,603.52 for the remainder of this year and the construction season of 1926. Mr. Williams sets forth in his statement that of this amount the sum of \$836,051.56 now is due from the Federal Government, work having been completed and voucher claims filed.

The Federal Government is aiding the states with their road construction programs to the aggregate sum of \$75,000,000 annually, which designates Indiana's share of federal funds which may be applied to construction on the selected 7 per cent of the State's total road mileage.

The money comes to the State only after the State actually has expended at least twice the amount offered. Indiana is proceeding slowly with its road-building program. It does not and cannot sell bonds to assure the commission a stated bulk sum to immediately match its federal aid.

TO JOIN CUSTOMS PARLEY IN PEKING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Washington Government has formally accepted China's invitation to participate in the customs conference in Peking, Oct. 26. Minister MacMurray, at Peking, was instructed to transmit the acceptance to the Chinese Provisional Government.

In calling the conference, Chinese officials followed the lines laid down in the Chinese arms and treaty, which has just become effective.

World News in Brief

Jerusalem (AP).—A bank organized by American residents has created a new record for speed construction in Palestine. Faced by the necessity of an expiring lease, to obtain new quarters the bank immediately began the erection of a building, of its own. Large electric arc lights were installed and three shifts of workmen were kept at it. The new building of three stories is the tallest in Tel Aviv.

Tokyo (AP).—The destroyers Oboro and Akatsuki were auctioned off to Yasuhiro Kikawa of Kure at 2109 yen apiece recently at the Kure naval station. The ships originally cost 2,000 yen each. They are for breaking up, the steel to be used for building purposes. The warship Suma and the destroyers Nowaki, Matsukaze, Shirayuki and Arare are to be put up for auction at the Sasebo Naval Station shortly. Engines and coats-of-arms will be removed and placed in the naval museum to be created on the warship Mikasa.

Washington (AP).—Thomas P. Cooper, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky, has formally accepted appointment as chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and will take office Sept. 1.

Dublin (AP).—An official estimate gives the population of the Free State as 3,163,000. The Free State has not yet taken a census.

Buenos Aires (AP).—The United States and virtually all the republics of Central and South America have accepted invitation to meet at the first Pan-American Roads Congress to meet in Buenos Aires from Oct. 3-13.

Buenos Aires (AP).—After a two-day stay at a ranch at Hueta, a night's ride from Buenos Aires, the Prince of Wales returned to the Argentine capital to be the guest of the British Colony, the members of which arranged a series of social functions in his honor.

Tokyo (AP).—The condition of the school children in the slum quarters of Tokyo recently has been attracting the attention of the newspapers. Owing to the industrial depression, the poverty of the lower classes is becoming more and more pronounced. It is said that hundreds of children attending the Tenmachi, Mannen and Hayashi primary schools have been going without lunch daily because of lack of funds. The teachers, learning of the situation, have been soliciting funds to provide the youngsters with food.

La Paz, Bolivia (AP).—A bill has been introduced in Congress to annul the election of President-Elect Villanueva and turn the office of Chief Executive of the Republic over to the President of Congress.

New York (AP).—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has returned on the White Star liner Olympic after a trip to Europe to supervise the inauguration of the new liner for the White Star line before they embark for the United States.

Dresden (AP).—A reunion of male choral societies of Saxony recently brought together 25,000 singers, including guests from all parts of Germany. A feature of the first concert was a program by a male chorus of 12,000 voices.



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HOSPITAL REPORTS DECLINE EVEN AMONG ISOLATED DRUNKS

Complete Statistics From Boston Institution Found to
Favor Prohibition and Reverse the Trend Partial
Figures Purported to Indicate

Statistics from the Boston City Hospital, which the anti-prohibitionists have been using in a vain attempt to make out a case against the Eighteenth Amendment, have turned to show decreasing drunkenness. The latest figures disclose that the number of alcoholic admissions in 1924 dropped 351 over the previous year. Furthermore, Dr. Edmund Wilson, assistant superintendent, pointed out that indications forecast that the downward trend is continuing and may be accelerated.

While the decrease in the number of alcoholic patients is far more significant than a similar increase, the slight fluctuation either way must be regarded as of minor importance, since they deal with only a small and isolated group, compared with the 1,500,000 population of Greater Boston. Whatever may have been deduced from the slight upward trend, toward more drunkenness, as an argument in favor of modification is entirely refuted by the reversal of the tide toward less drunkenness, and this fact applies even more forcibly in the case of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Factors to Be Considered

But before the number of admissions can be accepted there are several factors which must be understood to get a true perspective of their value. Besides the fact that such hospital figures cover only a small segment of a diminishing group, not to be considered representative of the community at large, there is the added element, as Dr. Wilson explained, that the police are sending more arrested persons who were formerly left in a cell at the stations to hospitals. Many of these are repeaters, but are recorded as separate individuals, so that the total is not as large as it appears on the books.

Another important index of the flow of this same tide is the fact that the total number of arrests for drunkenness in Boston has continued downward for the first five months of this year, during which time the decrease was 753, compared with the corresponding period last year. This, added to the fact that the total arrests for the city dropped from 73,333 in 1917 before prohibition to 39,530 last year to which point it had risen from a low level of about 20,000 in 1920, makes the hospital figures doubly significant.

These facts were brought to light by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in an investigation of data sent out by a Boston organization seeking modification of the prohibition law. In this study the following two developments, refuting isolated figures, and reflecting added credit to the constructive achievements of prohibition, are outstanding:

Fewer Arrests for Drunkenness

1. Despite the increased vigilance of the police and a growing population, the diminishing arrests for drunkenness in Boston, being 33,857 fewer now than in 1917, prove the tremendous accomplishments of prohibition, whatever may be the fluctuations in any single institution.

2. Any isolated set of statistics, and especially the limited scope of hospital figures, it was explained by Dr. Wilson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, are not in themselves a true gauge of prevailing conditions because numerous outside factors enter into determining the rise and fall of alcoholic admissions. Thus the development which the Boston anti-prohibition organization mentions wherein the alcoholic patients of the Boston City Hospital have increased, on an average, over a period before prohibition, is explained largely by the fact that the police are sending proportionately more arrested drunks, as Dr. Wilson observed, to the hospital rather than detaining them at headquarters. Furthermore, what liquor is obtained is usually more poisonous, and the population figures are constantly mounting.

Another argument which the weis used in an effort to find an excuse for the liquor traffic has turned out to be a statement in behalf of prohibition and shows that the advantage rests not in a modified law, but in better enforcement of the existing law. With respect to a phase of the Boston situation which is now improving, Dr. George G. Sears, a trustee of the Boston City Hospital, is quoted as saying: "That during the first year after the passage of the Volstead law there was really a marked decrease in drunkenness but as methods of avoiding this provision

Social Benefits Increasing

Friends of the dry cause point out that this Dr. Sears states the case for prohibition, and that as the methods of avoiding the law are checked by effective enforcement the social and economic benefits accompanying prohibition are increasing. It is observed further that the Federal Government with its successful Atlantic coast blockade this summer and its sweeping nationwide enforcement campaign now under way, is just beginning to mobilize its forces to insure observance of the law.

Dr. Wilson pointed out also that there is a large number of repeaters in the list of hospital alcoholic patients. Each time a person is admitted he is counted separately, this factor contributing to boost the total, while there are actually fewer individual admissions than the aggregate figures would indicate.

Many elements must be taken into consideration in judging the significance of hospital statistics," Dr. Wilson explained. "The temporary increase of alcoholic patients in a particular hospital could not be taken on itself as meaning that prohibition was causing more drinking. With respect to the Boston City Hospital, in which the alcoholic admissions are again decreasing, there are numerous factors which influence the rise and fall of these figures. The police are disposing of more cases of drunkenness on the hospitals proportionately than at any time."

Less for Medicinal Purposes

Dr. Wilson made another significant observation to the effect that alcohol as used for medicinal purposes was, even before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, being less and less prescribed by the doctors, and that since prohibition its use has been decreased more noticeably. He remarked that on one case of champagne and cracked ice was quite a popular prescription, but now ginger ale had been found to be equally as serviceable.

Further isolated statistics of small groups which the Boston anti-prohibition organization emphasizes has shown again the fallacy of judging the color of the ocean by one peep full of dirty water, or of overlooking the vast benefits which have come generally from prohibition by fixing determinedly on figures covering a group of only a few hundred which, compared with the total Boston population of a million and a half is small in true proportion. Thus the cited figures of the Washington Home, an institution for inebriates, although they have been compared with 1917 or 1918, compared with 1912 and seen as an almost negligible factor as weighed on the scales with the whole community. It is noted, furthermore, that there are now fewer inebriates in the general type of the Washington Home than before prohibition.

Dr. Hugh Barr Gray, superintendent of the Washington Home, a total abstainer himself, but who believes that the statistics of this institution are evidence that the law should be changed, does, however, point out in his last report one beneficial condition. He says: "What was probably one of the greatest evils in the former days, the 'treatment habit' has been practically abolished."

Fallacies in Figures

Explaining the fallacy of using isolated figures to gauge the true success of prohibition, the Boston Herald, in an editorial on Aug. 25 said in part:

The large number of arrests for drunkenness made by the Boston police in the last two weeks is interesting enough in itself as an indication of how easily liquor may be obtained, and of the extent to which intoxicated persons feel free to use the streets. Conditions have been obviously better for some months. The 'drive' of the police did not come any too soon and cannot continue any too long. In some sections, annoyances are almost as great as in the pre-Volstead era. The evils which dogged drunkenness in other parts of the city trail it.

To compare the number of arrests in the last two weeks, about 1875, with the total in the corresponding period of 1918, about 1850, is to go up a blind alley that leads nowhere. It takes a highly imaginative statistician to conclude

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that, because the totals are about the same, there is as much drinking. Common observation is that drinking, in moderation and without moderation, is much less than seven years ago. If Registrar Goodwin, determined to make all headlines conform to requirements of the law, were to turn several hundred inspectors loose on the highways some dark night, probably the reports would reveal a total of defective lamps vastly greater than the number listed in any one night before. That is, extra efforts of registra or commissioner of police result usually in extra reports and arrests. Unless the administrative activities in the two periods are about the same, the comparisons are of little value.

BAN ON STEEL TRAP-IN EVERY STATE SOUGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

tee must have a chairman. A woman prominent in social and philanthropic work will best fill this post. A secretary is necessary to handle the records and correspondence. A treasurer must handle the funds, give out receipts and generally look after the financial affairs of the committee. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined if desired.

"The local committee should arrange for regular meetings and their proceedings given to the press. A speaker should be trained who may appear before groups of women, civil, social and church groups. There are no politics, race or creed involved in opposing cruelty."

Objects of Organization

"The Humane Trapping Committee does not oppose the use of furs. It is attacking the method of obtaining them. It seeks to bring about:

"1. The invention of a humane trap."
"2. Legislation making the steel trap illegal."

"3. A widespread development of fur ranches where the wild animals are raised humanely, and finally disposed of humanely when the furs are at their best."

"4. A general dissemination regarding the cruel method of taking furs in steel traps."

"5. In no sense of the word is the Humane Trapping Committee to be interpreted as an attack upon the fur trade or the wearers of furs."

The American Humane Association's humane trapping committee officers are Minnie Madden Fiske, honorary chairman of the general committee; William K. Horton, chairman of the executive committee; Executive committee: Dr. Francis H. Rowley, Frank B. Rutherford, Sydney H. Coleman and Mrs. Ethel Fairmont Bebe.

The American Humane Association has issued the following communication, in part, to humane societies: "At least three other organizations have been developed recently that propose to work along lines laid down by the American Humane Association. Following its long established practice, the association will do nothing to embarrass or interfere with their work. Through this notice, however, it will be possible for those who prefer to work with a thoroughly tried and experienced organization to do so."

B. & M. REDUCES SHOP REPAIR FORCE

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 26 (AP)—Continued cutting in the number of men employed by the Boston & Maine railroad in their locomotive shops here was expressed by the railroad officials as the first step in a program to decrease the locomotive repair forces at Concord and increase the car forces.

A notice has been posted in the locomotive division of the shops saying that it was closed indefinitely. Probably 225 employees will be out of work at least temporarily.

CHILDREN CAMP TWO MONTHS

SOUTH ATHOL, Aug. 26.—One hundred and fifty children of the South End of Boston, who have been guests here at the Morgan Memorial camp since the 1st of July, left for home in a fleet of motor trucks and automobiles. The children were accompanied by about 20 supervisors.

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NEW ERA IN AGRICULTURE AT HAND, SAYS L. J. TABER

National Master of Grange Tells Connecticut Conference
That Recent Travels Have Revealed Progressive
Improvement in Agriculture in All Sections

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 26 (Special)—When the fourteenth annual Grange Lecturers Conference now in session at the Connecticut Agricultural College is brought to a close, Grangers from Massachusetts, Maine and Rhode Island will start on a tour of Connecticut, visiting the state of historical, educational and industrial interest.

The tour will be divided into two sections, the first being made up of Massachusetts and Rhode Island delegations spending one day on the road, and the second being composed of the Maine delegation, which will spend two days on the road. The first section will be in charge of Charles A. Adams, Assistant Secretary of the Connecticut State Grange, and the second section will be in charge of Charles A. Wheeler, Connecticut State Lecturer.

Hartford will be the first city visited by the Grangers, and the building of the Travelers Insurance Company will be the first point of interest. The building is worth \$5,000,000; is 525 feet high and one of the seven tallest in the world; that 4500 people are employed under its roof; and that the Travelers Insurance company has representatives in every town and city in the country.

Will Visit Capital

A visit will be made to the Connecticut State Capitol tomorrow morning, where the grangers will be addressed by Philo T. Platt, state commissioner of agriculture, and L. H. Haley, a past overseer of the National Grange. The House of Representatives and the Senate chamber will also be visited at this time.

L. J. Taber of Columbus, O., National Master of the Grange, told the lecturers last night of his progressive improvement of agricultural conditions throughout the country is a virtual certainty. Mr. Taber's talk, along with the address of Hiram Bingham (R), Senator from Connecticut, were the features of the fourteenth annual conference.

"Having traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, having visited every Grange state, we can say with confidence that better days are in store for those that till the soil," Mr. Taber said. "Doubt and discouragement still beset the farmer in some sections. His problems are many and difficult, but conferences like this can be made a tremendous factor in solving his problems."

Public Opinion His Topic

"We must remember that there can be no weakening in the moral and spiritual qualities of our citizenship if agriculture and the Nation move forward as they should. The greatest strength of the grange has been the fact that it has confidently placed emphasis on both spiritual and moral qualities, and nothing to embarrass or interfere with their work. Through this notice, however, it will be possible for those who prefer to work with a thoroughly tried and experienced organization to do so."

20,000 CHILDREN IN PLAY FESTIVAL

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 26 (AP)—More than 20,000 children paraded on Salem Common and gave evidence of their skill in varied activities in celebration of the founding here of the organized playground movement of

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forcement of law, better rural organization, education and teamwork between country and town are the factors that in the long run will make for permanent and prosperous agriculture, he pointed out.

Senator Bingham stressed the need of a federal bureau of air navigation to foster commercial aviation. The three things necessary to make flying safe, he said, were government inspection of airplanes and pilots, navigable airways lighted by beacons and light-houses and more air ports which should have their own shops, hangars and mechanics.

CITY PORT CHARGES DECLARED TOO HIGH

Hamper Trade Development,
Captain Dollar Says

Development of the foreign commerce of the Port of Boston is restricted, to a great extent, by the excessive charges of handling vessels at this port, Capt. Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Steamship Line, told a group of nearly 125 shipping, railroad, maritime, and port officials, at a luncheon yesterday, prior to sailing for New York.

Labor rules and customs, particularly among longshoremen, add decisively to the cost of bringing a steamer to Boston, and unless some measure of relief is found or at least the upward tendency of costs halted, considerable business will be driven away from Boston, he warned. The Dollar round-the-world freight and passenger service might be forced to abandon the call at Boston because of the costs, which are now higher in Boston than at any other seaport of the 21 throughout the world where the line calls, Captain Dollar said.

Edward E. Blodgett of the governing board of the Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce, presiding at the luncheon, replied to Captain Dollar that the Maritime Association had a committee at work now on various port charges and expense of ships calling at Boston.

Importers of Boston were urged by Captain Dollar to buy more of their foreign merchandise before it actually landed at American ports, in order to route it direct to the port desired. He said that Boston merchants buy much of their goods in New York, and in many cases the same goods sent to Boston by rail from New York, following the sale, have previously been at the port of Boston in hold of his freighters that had relatively little cargo to leave at Boston. This is particularly true of Italian goods brought here by the Dollar Line, but consigned to New York, he said. It also applies to rubber from the Straits Settlements.

APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 26 (AP)—The nomination of John G. Smith, Mayor of Saco, to be State Bank Commissioner, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Fred F. Lawrence of Skowhegan, was confirmed at the session of the Governor and Council. Mr. Smith was first nominated for the office in May but the Governor and Council refused to confirm the nomination. Governor Brewster nominated him a few weeks ago and this nomination was confirmed by a vote of 4 to 2.

REDFORD TAX RISE

The 1925 tax rate in Redford has been determined by the assessors at \$31.60. This is an increase of \$3.10 over last year's rate. According to the assessors, the jump has been caused by a record town grant, which this year totaled \$83,233.52, which is about \$10,000 more than in 1924.

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VERMONT PLANS HONOR FOR HERO

Monument to Thomas Macdonough Will Be Dedicated
at Vergennes Sept. 11

VERGENNES, Vt., Aug. 26 (Special)—The project of erecting the Macdonough memorial monument in City Park here by the Government and the State of Vermont is under way. This monument is in memory of Commodore Thomas Macdonough, the commander of the American fleet in the Battle of Plattsburg, in 1814, and to commemorate the building of the Saratoga and other ships of the American fleet at Vergennes.

The monument is of colonial design and constructed of Vermont marble quarried by the Vermont Marble Company at Proctor. The design was made by John Russell Pope, New York. The erection of the monument was accomplished from an appropriation of \$18,000, provided by an act of Congress in 1914 and the work now being done by the Vermont commission is from funds provided by the Vermont State Legislature in 1912.

The dedication ceremony will be held at Vergennes, Friday, Sept. 11. Although the plans are not completed it is expected that the Secretary of the Navy or some other department official will be present and formally present the monument to the State of Vermont.

Gov. Franklin S. Billings will accept the monument for the State, and he in turn will present it to the care of the Mayor of Vergennes.

Rodney Macdonough, grandson of the famous commodore, will give an historical review of the building of the fleet and an address will be delivered on the life and history of Commodore Macdonough.

Elbert S. Brigham (R), Congressman from St. Albans, will give an address on the importance of the naval engagement on Lake Champlain in 1814. Frank L. Greene of St. Albans and Porter H. Dale of Island Pond will be present. President Coolidge and other national and state officers have been invited to attend.

Vergennes will be decorated for the occasion which will be the anniversary of the Plattsburg battle.

DRY HEAD TO DEBATE CANDIDATE FOR HOUSE

William M. Forgrave, superintendent of Massachusetts and the Saloon League, announced today the date and wording of the question upon which he will debate Roland D. Lawrence of Skowhegan, was confirmed at the session of the Governor and Council. Mr. Smith was first nominated for the office in May but the Governor and Council refused to confirm the nomination. Governor Brewster nominated him a few weeks ago and this nomination was confirmed by a vote of 4 to 2.

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PLEA FOR CITIES ON BUSINESS BASIS MADE BY CALIFORNIAN

Manager Plan and Release of Municipalities From Encroachments of County and State Governments Called Greatest Need in Western States

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25 (Staff Correspondence).—The city manager plan and release of municipalities from encroachments of county and state government are the two essential needs of western cities, according to William J. Locke, executive secretary of the League of California Municipalities.

"The league now has 260 cities in California on its roster represented by city officials who are agreed that city government should and must be taken out of politics and not be hampered by negative influences working from without or within," said Mr. Locke in an interview. "That will be the theme of our convention at Long Beach, Sept. 28 to Oct. 3."

"Partisanship in city government is untenable. The importance of political platforms based on national questions diminishes steadily. The city manager plan appears the alternate of irresponsible management by groups and cliques. The city manager plan is working satisfactorily in 32 cities of California, including Sacramento, San Jose, Berkeley, Stockton, Long Beach, and Alameda. In addition there are about 125 cities in this state of 5000 population or over as well qualified for city management. Through the city manager plan municipalities in California are demonstrating the advantages of responsible, business administrations. The 'back-to-the-farm' movement has its counter slogan in the 'city beautiful.' Those who champion the latter recognize that city government must be revitalized and made more responsive to public opinion and the desire for civic improvements at cost.

"The city must be freed from the inhibitions of county ordinance and state law. In California for instance, a motorbus line can get right of way from the state railroad commission to run between two cities. The motorbus company is required to pay 4 per cent of all gross receipts to the state, but the municipalities affected by this transaction have nothing to say as to routing through the city.

"Also, by provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act, the counties and state divide funds derived from taxes on weight and gas with no allowance to the cities which must bear the wear and tear of motor traffic as well as consequent congestion and expense of regulating. Only by business management such as the cities of California need and are striving to attain can these municipalities be rescued from the doldrums of inefficiency and city government in the interests of the entire community be realized."

SELF-RELIANCE ASKED OF NEGRO

Governors Advise Racial Self-Help in Letters to Education Parley

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25 (Special).—Self-reliance of the Negro in working out his own salvation in America was the keynote of sessions here of the Negro National Education Congress. The note of racial self-dependence was struck in messages to the congress from the governors of more than half the states and from other officials, and it was echoed in addresses before the organization.

In a letter to J. Silas Harris, president of the congress, Ben S. Paulen, Governor of Kansas, said:

"Your race has gone far in the last 60 years, but the most significant reaction since the days of slavery has been your comparatively recent realization that progress and advancement can only be made through the efforts of your own people. Through personal effort and through organizations which are not to be created by political, charitable, or economic help from the outside."

Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, in commending the aim of the congress to lift the standard of Negro citizenship, emphasized the "opportunities for great accomplishment by the American people, regardless of race."

William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, wrote:

"After all, to a large degree, the progress and advancement of a race must depend upon the self-help and self-reliance of that race."

Len Small, Governor of Illinois, wrote:

"The future of members of the Negro race in America lies largely in their own hands."

Judge L. A. Knox, head of the local congress committee, said in an address that the aims of the congress included education of the Negro, chiefly adults; the encouragement of practical Christianity and a closer contact with other races by leading the Negro people to their part in co-operative enterprises.

The Rev. M. R. Smith of Guthrie, Okla., stressed the need of Christian leadership among the Negroes and of racial unity.

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nice distinction surely. The tourist is told about so-called 'egret farms' and painless methods of plucking these feathers but I traveled long and far without finding a trace of any farm, and the shocking manner in which feathers are gathered, costing the life of female birds and their young, beggar description.

"The tourist should know the facts. I believe most travelers are humane and amenable to reason. The army and navy officers could be placed on their honor. Our association proposes to work through Rotary Clubs and civic organizations to get the truth about this situation before the public. The facts will plead eloquently for the preservation of the egret and other lovely birds of plumage now threatened with extinction, not through economic necessity but because of an unreasoning instinct for decoration."

WINERY SEIZED AT SANDUSKY, O.
Diversion of Stocks Through Subsidiary Alleged

TOLEDO, Aug. 25 (Special).—Federal district attorneys here are preparing to file a libel in Federal Court here covering 14,585 gallons of champagne, 16,546 gallons of wine, 10,100 gallons of cider, 12 gallons of malt and 825 gallons of non-alcoholic beverages seized at Sandusky, O. The winery of the Hommel Wine Company, Sandusky, was taken over by the federal authorities when it was alleged the company was diverting its stocks through a subsidiary to the market.

This is said to be the largest single seizure under the Volstead Act. A few cases of the wines bear labels of 1820 and 1830. The seizure was a part of the new program to stop some of the big leaks in the section of border country along Lake Erie.

CHICAGO TO ACT ON WATER METERS

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Telegrams are being sent by William E. Dever, Mayor, to all Chicago aldermen who are out of the city, urging them to return for a special meeting of the council Sept. 1, when further discussion will be held on an ordinance compelling installation of water meters, in accordance with federal government demands.

Following a conference between Maj. Rufus W. Putnam, local War Department engineer, the Mayor and other city officials, the call was issued. Revoking of the War Department permit for Chicago to withdraw 8500 cubic feet of lake water per second for sewage purposes is threatened if the city does not order water meters before Sept. 3. Recently, after lengthy discussion, in which council members failed to agree on a plan, the aldermen adjourned until Oct. 25.

UNIVERSITY CHAPEL TO COST \$1,700,000

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The University of Chicago has awarded the contract for early construction of the \$1,700,000 university chapel, a cathedral structure of majestic lines to crown the group of college buildings on the Midway. It will seat 2100 persons, and will be used for various meetings under university auspices. Exterior facing is to be of limestone, ornamented with sculptured figures of greater than life-size. There will be a tower 205 feet in height, having a solid parapet 70 feet above pinnacles of other university buildings. The crown of the vaulted ceiling will be 75 feet above the floor.

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SUNSET STORIES

The Big-Sea Water

BIG, bare and bright the red-brick city lay under the southern sun. It was midsummer and all the people who could had closed and bolted the heavy wooden shutters of their houses and gone away to the country, the mountains or the seashore, to find the pleasant shadows and the cool breezes that live among the trees and by the waters.

Most of the people, however, had to stay in the city all summer long, and probably many of those who stayed behind were quite as happy as any who went away, as you shall hear.

James was one of these, and what a happy time he had! Every morning when he opened his eyes he said to himself:

"I'm going to school today to play with Hiawatha by the Big-Sea Water."

Then he dressed himself and washed his face and hands and ate his breakfast and went off to the schoolhouse. He was so afraid of being late that he was often very early, but no matter how early he came, Miss Joy, the teacher, was there before him, and they smiled happily at one another as they sat in the shady, quiet room, where James gazed rapturously at the big colored picture that filled the blackboard in the front of the room, or helped Miss Joy as she prepared the needles and the cardboard and the bright-colored worsted with which they were to play when school began.

Under the picture were words, James couldn't read them, but he knew them by heart, for every morning, at the beginning of school, the children and Miss Joy said them aloud while they looked at the picture above them.

By the shores of Gitche Gumee,
By the shining Big-Sea Water,
Stood the wigwam of Nokomis,
Dark behind its roof the forest.
Rose the fire with coals upon them.
Bright before it beat the water,
Beat the clear and sunny water,
Beat the shining Big-Sea Water.

Most of the children, no doubt, admired the wigwam, with its gay and curious decorations. Others, perhaps, loved best the great green trees that looked so cool on the edge of the forest. But as for James, all else was naught compared to Gitche Gumee, the shining Big-Sea Water.

With the other children he made from cardboard the little canoe, as the Indian boy, Hiawatha, had made his of birch bark. With them he sewed the seven colors of the brilliant rainbow, or the little brown firefly, with its yellow candle, and learned the song about that children were to be taken by their teachers and other kind ladies for a day's outing to the big city by the sea, who can measure the rapturous delight of little James! Such a shout of joy when the great expanse of the ocean came into view! How gleefully they ran along the sand! Suddenly Miss Joy darted for-

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advertising and illustrating. Students who have taken full-time courses at efficient schools have little difficulty in finding employment either in studios or in free-lance work. The federation stresses the fact, however, that at present art schools do not encourage a wide enough range of lettering, nor do they give enough training in pen drawing, for which a great demand exists.

A valuable department of the activities of the federation is the Students' Employment Bureau. This department functions as a clearing-house for students, and is put freely at the service of art schools for the purpose of putting students in touch with likely posts.

SKILLED CANADIANS LEAVING DOMINION

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 23.—The exodus of Canadians to the United States continues. Figures just compiled at the consulate here by the Consul, G. R. Taggart show that in a single year just ended, 2408 Canadians have left the country from the five neighboring countries. These were all Canadian-born, of the highest type of citizens, and were entirely in addition to the thousands of British born who passed the border under the quota system.

"On the whole," says Mr. Taggart, "the Canadian-born who come in for passports are the skilled mechanic types. The British born are usually those who have not been in the country very long, and they complain that they were not told the truth about Canada before they came over. Nearly all of them wanted to settle within reach of a city and within easy distance of the sea, and they were told they would have no difficulty in achieving both these objects in Ontario. The number of Canadians desiring passports seems to be increasing."

LOS ANGELES COUNCIL REMOVES 2 MEMBERS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 23 (Staff Correspondence).—Joseph F. Fitzpatrick and Charles E. Downes, members of the City Council here, have been removed from their seats by unanimous vote of their fellow councilmen pending the trial of bribery charges brought against them.

The Grand Jury at present has under investigation charges of alleged graft which have grown out of the charges against the two councilmen, which are thought to involve members of the former City Council in improper conduct of their official affairs.

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Dry Law Gaining Ground Every Day, Says Mr. White

Editor of Emporia Gazette Declares Liquor Consumption Has Been Cut 50 to 75 P. C.

The Christian Science Monitor today prints another group of letters from the Manufacturers Record of July 30. This publication three years ago polled the Nation's business and professional leaders to see where they stood on the prohibition law. The survey showed that these men were significantly in favor of it. Recently the Manufacturers Record was challenged to make another survey—asked to get the views of these same leaders after a three-year lapse. The data show that these men have reaffirmed their faith in prohibition and in addition demand more rigid law enforcement. From time to time the Monitor will print groups of these letters.

William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, Emporia, Kan. Upon my return from a six-weeks absence I find your letter of July 6 on my desk, and hasten to answer it. I believe that prohibition is gaining ground every day. Twenty years ago the laboring people used to be the violators of prohibitory laws in dry states and the employing class stood by the law. A change has come. The high price of liquor has made it desirable, and hence fashionable, but it has cut down the consumption. The poor man no longer drinks; neither does the middle-class man drink. Only the top crust, the society club crowd, every village, town and city in the country is the booze-fighting bunch. A few quarts of high-powered liquor, scattered among a few score of low-browed rich make all the disturbance. The noise they make owing to their social position is magnified through each community. It looks as though we were drinking a lot. As a matter of fact, every community has cut down its booze-consumption 50 or 75 per cent.

If the country-club crowd wants to drink itself into an early grave, let it go. There are plenty of people on the next round of the ladder to fill their places. Those are my sentiments about prohibition.

Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk of the Life Insurance Institute, Inc., New York: I see no reason to change the views expressed in my former communication.

Among the evils that have afflicted the country since prohibition was enacted I may mention:

An extraordinarily low death rate; this is bad for the undertakers and the cemeteries.

Increasing savings accounts; this reflects injury to the gambler, the gambling halls and the trial alcohol.

After 20,000 years' trial alcohol.

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RADIO

Comparison of Coils Shows Most 'Low-Loss' Types Vary Laboratory Test Indicates That for Radiocast Wavelength Dielectric Support Unimportant

At the present time, there seems to be a decided rush for so-called low-loss coils. Manufacturers have felt this demand, and have put on the market spider-web, honeycomb, basket weave, and a host of other kinds of "trick" coils with and without a dielectric support, in order to cater to popular demand. This movement toward reducing losses in various pieces of radio apparatus has been in good faith, both on the part of the purchaser and the manufacturer, and will have a lasting effect on the radio industry. However, not every coil that looks efficient proves so when subjected to laboratory tests. This article by Glenn H. Brown, like his transformer article recently published in the Monitor, is based on actual laboratory tests, and is written to give the "fan" first-hand information.

The worth of a coil depends upon its resistance. This resistance must be measured, not at 1000 cycles a second, or 10,000 cycles a second, but at the frequency it is to be used. If it is a tuning coil, or a radio frequency transformer to be used in the reception of radiocast signals, the resistance should be known at 1,000,000 cycles (300 meters) and also at intervals down to 500,000 cycles (600 meters).

Besides the value of the radio frequency resistance of the coil, the inductance must also be known. This will be easily understood when you consider that a coil, having six turns of wire on a three-inch tube might have three ohms resistance at 1,000,000 cycles a second, while another coil, having 12 turns around the same size tube would have 12 ohms resistance at 1,000,000 cycles. The first coil would be no better than the second for radio work for the second has approximately four times as much inductance, as well as four times the resistance.

Thus, three things must be specified when determining the worth of a coil: first, the resistance; second, the inductance; and third, the frequency at which the resistance was taken. It turns out that these three quantities may be combined conveniently into a fourth quantity, which we call "n," which varies little over the radiocast band of frequencies, and is defined below as

$$N = \frac{R}{2\pi f L}$$

R is the resistance of a coil whose inductance is L at a frequency F. For this article five different coils were selected to measure. Pictures of these coils are numbered, Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Chart I gives the frequency resistance plotted against the wavelength of these various coils, and the number corresponding with the picture may be noted at the extreme right of the plotted curve. The inductance of each is also given on this chart.

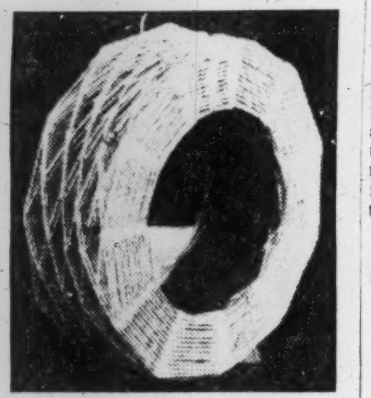


Figure 1

Chart II shows the quantity "n" plotted against wavelength, and gives an idea of the value of a coil when used in a radio circuit. The smaller the value of "n" the lower the loss in the coil, and the better it is for use in the reception of radio signals. When the value is small, such as "n" equals .005 or .006, the tuning of the system shown in Figure 4 indicates very sharp. This means that stations say 10 meters apart could be easily tuned out. However, if "n" was as large as .01 or greater, a marked loss in selectivity would be noticed. From these charts, it is easily seen

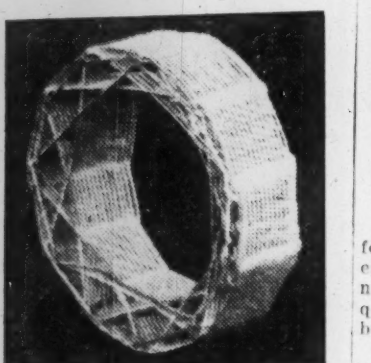


Figure 2

how a person might be confused simply observing the high frequency resistance of a coil without considering its inductance. Notice that coil No. 3 has a resistance of only 5.8 ohms at 300 meters, but its inductance is only .193 millihenrys, so that when "n" is computed, it is .0085 which is large, and indicates that the coil is not nearly as suitable for a radio circuit as coil 4 or 5.

Before showing how "n" affects the efficiency of a circuit, it will be necessary to say a few words about losses in good condensers. The "low-loss" movement did the radio industry a real service here for the condensers of a year ago, with bushed rotors and bakelite end plates did have losses which, in some cases amounted to 100 ohms at 300 meters. Such condensers cut down the efficiency of a circuit much more than the coil did. Today, however, condensers such as the National, the

Cardwell, the Acme, and others built along the same lines have an equivalent resistance of less than 1 ohm at 300 meters wavelength. When such a condenser is used in an oscillator circuit, its loss is negligible in comparison to the coil, so that in the calculations which follow, we shall assume a perfect condenser which is almost realized in practice.

Consider the circuit shown in Diagram A. We have an untuned antenna circuit coupled loosely to circuit LC. As the signal strength received with such a tuning system will be proportional to the voltage (eg) on the grid filament of the detector, we wish to determine upon what quantities eg depends. (This voltage is the difference of electrical pressure between top and bottom of the coil L.)

$$E_g = 2\pi f L I$$

Where "I" is the current in the oscillatory circuit L-C, L is the inductance of the coil, and f is the incoming frequency.



Figure 3

The current "I" depends upon whether the condenser, C, has tuned inductance to L resonance. When C is tuned for maximum signal strength

$$I = \frac{E}{R}$$

E is the induced emf, and R is the resistance in circuit L-C, which in this case is the resistance of the coil L. The E or induced emf is that set up in coil L, due to an incoming signal through coil Lo. (This equation assumes that the coupling between Lo and L is loose.) Substituting the value of "I" given above in the equation for eg we have:

$$E_g = \frac{2\pi f L E}{R}$$

From equations 1, 2 and 3

$$E_g = \frac{E}{N}$$

The equation shows very plainly that we should keep "n" as small as possible if we want eg to be large. It also shows that it makes little difference whether we use large condenser and small coils or large coils and small condensers, so long as "n"



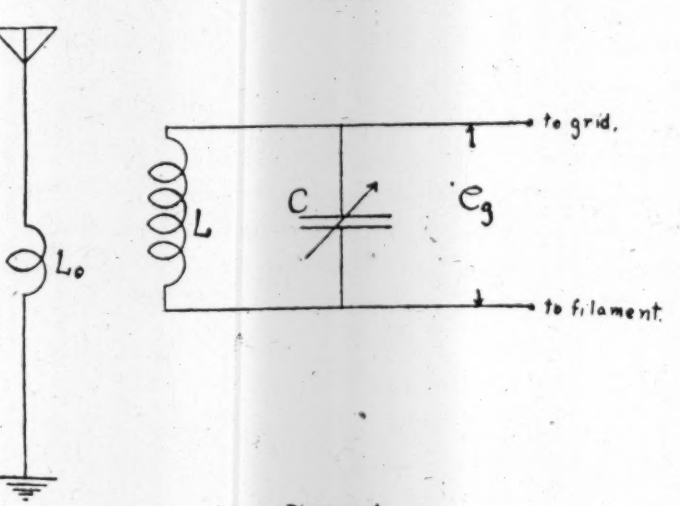
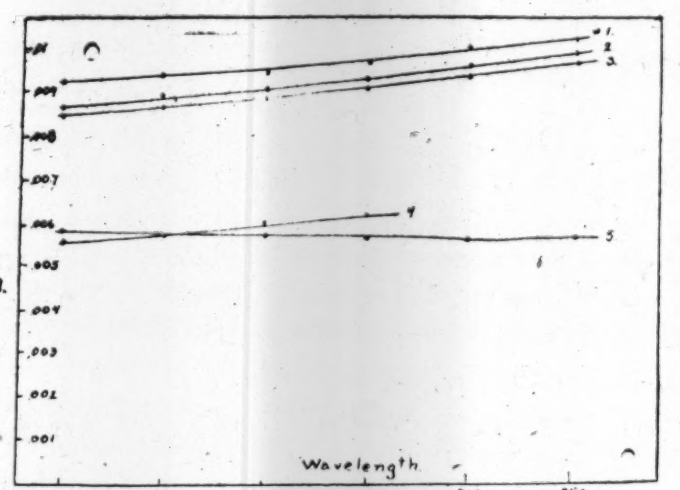
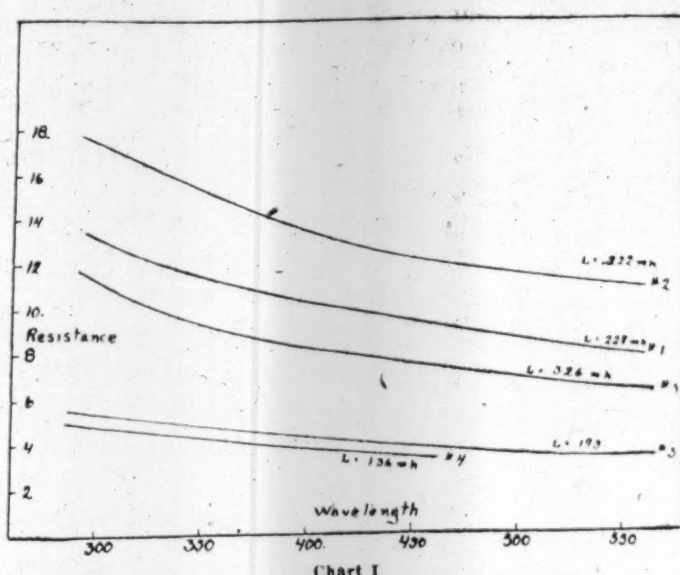
Figure 4

for the coil is the same. Thus, it is easily seen that the radio fan should not only know the value of high frequency resistance of the coil he buys, but also its inductance. It is also true, that for the band of wavelengths used in radiocasting that it makes little difference whether a coil has a dielectric support or not. For example, coil 5 is wound on a bakelite tube, while coil 4 is built so as to be self-supporting. As will be noticed by Chart II, coil 4 is slightly

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better at 300 meters while coil 5 is better from 350 to 550 meters. The conclusions to be drawn from the data presented are that not all so-called "low-loss" coils are efficient when actually measured. Of all the coils shown, the single-layered selenoid has smallest "n" and consequently, is best suited for use in

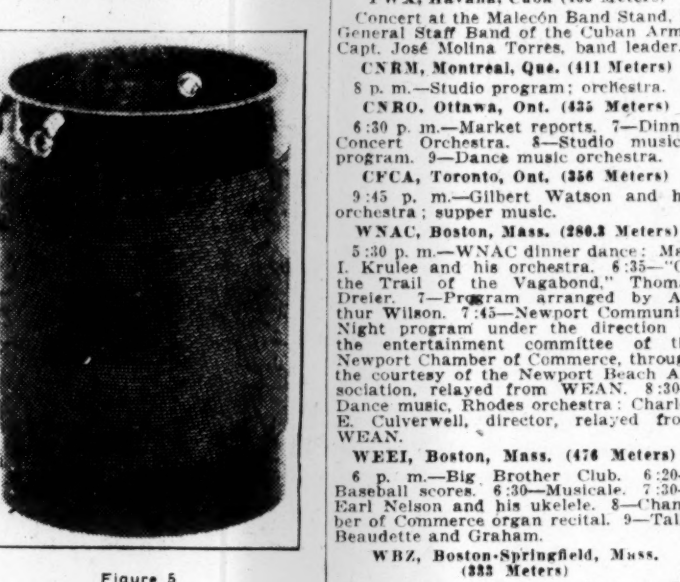


Figure 5

a radio receiver. The high frequency resistance per unit inductance at a given wavelength is the best way to determine a truly efficient coil. The lower the value of "n" the sharper the tuning and the lower the loss in the circuit. It is hoped that those buying apparatus will be inquisitive enough to demand such data from a manufacturer. This would not only encourage good products, but would give the preference to the manufacturers who are scientific enough to have obtained exact data on their products.

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Zanera, cellist. 8:15-9:30—Musical program. 9:30—Baseball scores.
WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5:11 p. m.—Dinner music; synagoga services under the auspices of the United Synagogue of America; concert by United States Army Band, direct from Washington. 6:30—Concert. 7:30—"Troubadours"; May Breen and Peter de Rose; Bossert Orchestra—Jack Albin and his orchestra.
WANG, Richmond Hill, N. Y. (316 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Joe Zimmerman, ragtime pianist. 6:45—Thornton Fisher, sport talk. 7:30—Depton Bastow, tenor. 7:30—Joshua F. Fere, soprano. 8:30—Eunice line R. Ross, soprano. 9:30—Herman E. Fisher, Shakespeare readings. 9:15—Sunties Trail Orchestra.
WLIT, Philadelphia, Pa. (391 Meters)
7 p. m.—Special program. 9—Arcadia Dance Orchestra. 9:30—Popular program. 10—Organ recital by Karl Bonawitz.
WGO, Philadelphia, Pa. (369 Meters)
6:30-8 p. m.—Concert by the United States Army Band from Washington.
WCAP, Washington, D. C. (489 Meters)
6:30-8 p. m.—Concert by the United States Army Band from Washington. 8:45—Talk. 10—Dance program.
KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (389 Meters)
7 p. m.—Baseball scores. 8:45—Hour of music.
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (441.5 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8—Concert by Eleanor Oliver-Edstrom, contralto. 10—Theater program.
WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Two piano recitals by the Gospel Melodists. 8—John Dodsworth, reader, with piano accompaniment. 8:30—Musical program by Edwin Short. 10—Supper music. Vincent Lopez Stationer dance orchestra.
WTAM, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner music by selected entertainers. 8—Organ recital and soloists. 10—The Hollenden Hour by Carl Rupp and his orchestra. 11—Dance music by Frank B. Wilson's orchestra.
WJR, Pontiac, Mich. (417 Meters)
7 p. m.—Jean Goldkette's ensemble soloists. 10—Dance orchestra and soloists.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
7 p. m.—Midwest church service. Wesley Methodist Church, Minneapolis. 8—Musical program. 10—Dance program. 11:30—Organ recital. Eddie Dunstetter.
K. W. Chicago, Ill. (316 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7—Musical program. 9—Midnight revue.
WLS, Chicago, Ill. (315 Meters)
6:15 p. m.—Early evening concert. 8:15—Lullaby Time. 7:15—Lone Scout program. 8—R. F. D. programs. 9—Musical program. 10—Dance music.
WTAS, Elgin, Ill. (302 Meters)
8:10-10 p. m.—Radio concert by the Purple Grackle boys; studio talent.
WJLB, Mooseheart, Ill. (308 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert. 7:15—Philharmonic orchestra; junior band. 10:30—Concert: studio numbers, orchestra.
WLW, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert. 10—Program by Cino Male Quartet. 11—Organ recital.
WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
8 p. m.—Weekly book review. Miss Alice B. Cox of the Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. 8:30—Marion McKay's Bond Hill orchestra. 9—Popular song features. Abe Farib, Merrill Schwartz, E. A. Ayward.
WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Orchestra concert under the direction of Howard Kohn, director. 9:30—Popular song features. Late important news bulletins; baseball scores.
KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (450 Meters)
7 p. m.—Music by Silverman's jazz band and concert orchestra.

Evening Features
FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1925
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
PWX, Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)
Concert at the Malecon Band Stand, by General Staff Band of the Cuban Army. Capt. Jose Molina Torres, band leader.
CNRM, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio program: orchestra.
CNR, Ottawa, Ont. (422 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Market reports. 7—Dinner Concert Orchestra. 8—Studio musical program. 9—Dance music orchestra.
CFCB, Toronto, Ont. (414 Meters)
9:45 p. m.—Gilbert Watson and his orchestra; supper music.
WNAO, Boston, Mass. (368 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—WNAO dinner dance. Mrs. I. Krulow and his orchestra. 6:35—"On the Trail of the Vagabond." Thomas Dreier. 7—Program arranged by Arthur Wilson. 7:45—Newport Community Night program under the direction of the entertainment committee of the Newport Chamber of Commerce, through the courtesy of the Newport Beach Association, relayed from WEEA. 8:30—Dance music, Rhodes orchestra; Charles E. Culverwell, director, relayed from WEEA.
WEEF, Boston, Mass. (474 Meters)
6 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 6:30—Baseball scores. 6:30—Musical. 8—Earl Nelson and his ukulele. 8—Chamber of Commerce organ recital. 9—Talk, Beauchette and Graham.
WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (332 Meters)
8 p. m.—Recital by Gustave La

Evening Features
FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 27
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
6 p. m.—Talk. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7:30—Talk with tourists. 8:20—Windsor Red Jackets.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (474 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Baseball scores. 7 to 10—National program from New York.
WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (332 Meters)
4 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Lenox ensemble. 6:30—Baseball results. 7:30—From New York, concert by United States Marine Band.
WDWF, Providence, R. I. (411 Meters)
6:30 to 8 p. m.—Narragansett orchestra.
WCTB, Worcester, Mass. (385 Meters)
9 p. m.—Program from New York.
WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner program. 6:40—Baritone and violin solos. 7:30—United States Marine Band from Washington. 9—Royal hour. 10—Ivan Strough, pianist; Clara Habel, contralto. 10:30—Organ recital by Stephen E. Boisclair.
WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; pop concert; radio artists; orchestra under the direction of Joseph Knuch. Vincent Lopez and his Pennsylvania orchestra.
WGNS, New York City (316 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Starlight Orchestra. 6:30—

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WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; pop concert; radio artists; orchestra under the direction of Joseph Knuch. Vincent Lopez and his Pennsylvania orchestra.
WGNS, New York City (316 Meters)
6:10 p. m.—Starlight Orchestra. 6:30—

Evening Features
FOR THURSDAY, AUGUST 27
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)
6 p. m.—Talk. 6:30—Dinner concert. 7:30—Talk with tourists. 8:20—Windsor Red Jackets.
WEEI, Boston, Mass. (474 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Baseball scores. 7 to 10—National program from New York.
WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (332 Meters)
4 p. m.—Leo Reisman's Lenox ensemble. 6:30—Baseball results. 7:30—From New York, concert by United States Marine Band.
WDWF, Providence, R. I. (411 Meters)
6:30 to 8 p. m.—Narragansett orchestra.
WCTB, Worcester, Mass. (385 Meters)
9 p. m.—Program from New York.
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PLAYERS BRILLIANTLY showing the superb baseball that has characterized the team's play during the past few weeks. The Boston Braves took the first game of the series from Philadelphia, yesterday, by the score of 10 to 1. Fresh from a two out of three home victory against Cincinnati, the Braves were invincible. The league leaders were held to a scant six hits by Barnes, who was in excellent form. The Braves continued his brilliant playing second base for the winners, making putout and eight assists without an error and hitting safely once. The Braves are now only one point behind Philadelphia in the league standing and only three points behind Chicago, in third place. The score:

Boston	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Barnes and O'Neil; Yde and Gooch. Umpires—Rigler, Hart and Eason. Time—1h. 43m.

FIVE HOME RUNS IN GAME
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26 (AP)—Chicago scored Philadelphia in the league standard by defeating it, here, yesterday, 15 to 10, in one of the hardest-hitting games of the season. Thirty-seven hits were made in the game, three players making safely four times. Philadelphia away to a six-run lead in the first inning, but it proved to be of no avail. The first home runs were hit by Horner, Hillhouse, Williams and Brooks. Philadelphia's recruit outfielder, Leach, and Chicago's recruit outfielder, Jahn, made four hits each. The score:

Philadelphia	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E	
Chicago	0	0	2	4	1	3	1	0	4	4	19	22

Batteries—Keen, Kaufmann, and Egan; Pratt; Gooch, Peck and O'Neil; Mitchell and Henline, Wilson. Winning pitcher—Kaufmann. Losing pitcher—Peck. Umpires—McCormick and Moran. Time—1h. 10m.

BROOKLYN WINS
BROOKLYN, Aug. 26 (AP)—Brooklyn defeated St. Louis, here, yesterday, 5 to 4, losers making only six hits. The winning pitcher third baseman of the Cardinals, made three of his team's hits, one of them a home run. Ford was the only Brooklyn player who failed to make at least one hit. Fournier hit a home run in Brooklyn in the fifth inning, his first—first of the season. The score:

Brooklyn	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	7	2

Batteries—Osborne, Petty and Deery; Mallis, Sothoron and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Petty. Losing pitcher—Sothoron. Umpires—Sweeney, Phelan and O'Day. Time—2h. 10m.

GREGG RELEASED
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP)—Release of the veteran pitcher, Vern Gregg, to the New Orleans of the Southern Association, was announced today by Stanley Harris, Washington manager.

Travelers Overseas

May be interested to know that The Christian Science Monitor publishes on Tuesday advertisements from London and other cities of the British Isles; on Friday advertisements from Paris, Florence, and other cities in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, and Sweden; also on Friday advertisements from Australia and South Africa.

Branch advertising offices of the Monitor, where visitors are cordially welcomed, will be found at: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; in the Elysee Building, 56, Rue du Faubourg Saint Honore, Paris; and at 11, Via Magenta, Florence, Italy.

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Built on the famous Super-Six principle, the patents which account for Hudson's famous reliability, brilliant performance and long life, are responsible for the same qualities in Essex. It is the easiest riding and steering Essex ever built—the finest in performance, appearance and workmanship. We believe it is the most economical car in the world to own and operate.

Now it holds the greatest price advantage with the finest quality Essex ever offered.

Hudson-Essex World's Largest Selling 6-Cylinder Cars

Hudson Motor Car Company

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

(1070)

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

More of Miriam Henderson

The Trap, by Dorothy M. Richardson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

THOSE who have accepted Dorothy Richardson's heroine, Miriam Henderson, as an intimate friend will welcome this eighth installment of the register of her thoughts.

By this time a large portion of the public that pursues modern fiction has decided whether it likes Dorothy Richardson's novels or not. The first volume came out in 1915 and has been followed by seven others at intervals of a year or two. Individually, each is complete; collectively, they are a record of what one particular English girl thinks about many subjects.

In the first book, "Pointed Roofs," Miriam was 18, just setting out to earn her living. As the books went on we saw her preparing to be a governess, going to work in a dentist's office, becoming engaged, breaking her engagement, investigating new theories, discovering books, joining clubs, and touching life at many points, none of them extraordinary, but all productive of clearly defined impressions in her thought.

An Impressionistic Novel

For the sake of readers who have put off becoming acquainted with Miss Richardson, it is only necessary to say that she is impressionistic, in the best sense of the term. If one likes impressionism, one likes Miss Richardson, and on the contrary.

"The Trap" is a series of scenes, half-scenes, detached incidents, all of about equal importance. But it has more of a logical beginning and end than some of its predecessors. It definitely opens with the beginning of Miriam's association with Miss Holland as cotenant of some rooms in Flaxman's Court, and ends with that association broken off. The story is a report of the impressions made on Miriam by the new rooms, by her neighbors, by Miss Holland and Miss Holland's friends. At first, the cotenancy promised to be a thrilling adventure, but when Miss Holland began to make demands on Miriam's individuality, the association had to end. At the end of the book Miriam is leaving the "trap" where she has found that her sympathies are becoming too much involved.

Method Admirably Used

That is all. It sounds bald and flat and pretty selfish. In fact, it is enriched by a warm realization of the depth and variety of human life and the beauty of everyday experience. That realization makes Miss Richardson's work endurable even to those who dislike her method. Great enjoyment of it comes, however, only to those who have a genuine interest in the medium through which she works. There is no use in saying we wish her keen perception and exact pen had been used in another way. By this time she is well fixed in the method which she has chosen, and which she has used admirably.

One may complain that she does violence to the rules of good writing. It would be possible to quote a tiresome number of solecisms; "either" used for one of three; sentences in which the poor lonely subject pines in vain for a predicate; clumsy, broken rhythms, such as "Something to make, like Conrad, the heavens rejoice"; superlatives like "Its indubitable descent, its perhaps too great and withal so manifestly, so well-known, so fully irrefragable precept." That, if you please, is a complete sentence according to Miss Richardson. Then, by good luck, she goes on in the next sentence, "In simpler words, things were going too fast and too far," and we realize that she wrote those ornate complexities with her tongue in her cheek just for the fun of seeing if she could out-James Henry James.

Feminist Attitude

Again, one may take exception to her fundamentally feminist attitude, which crops out unmistakably at frequent intervals. American readers, too, may be chagrined to find that Miss Richardson does not like Americans, their values, their ways of thinking, or seemingly any other

thing about them. No one, however, can deny her penetration, her acute perception of workings of the feminine mentality. Her work is in danger of being over-subtle. At times it is fine spun. But it is always startlingly keen. Her greatest admirers have always been writers. There is something of a literary tour de force about her work.

Of her style may be said what she

A Public School Boy

Hesketh Prichard, a memoir by Eric Parker. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

THE English "public school boy" has been described as a product of "the two forms of medieval education, the clerical and the knightly." Before the war brought inevitable changes in his outlook, he might have been termed a blend of the sportsmanlike responsibility founded by the great Doctor Arnold, and the military gentleman, with traditions of being a northern frontiersman. He was specially equipped to exercise authority, and until the opportunity for applying this talent arrived, he was accustomed to roam leisurely about, seeing the world, playing cricket, possibly, when necessary for livelihood, tending his hand at the law, the press, or the teacher's desk. If his shortcomings were somewhat obvious, his ability to combine authority with good humor, sympathy, and scrupulous justice entitles him to an honorable place in the march of civilization.

An Imposing Figure

An excellent representative of the public school boy was Hesketh Vernon Hesketh Prichard. An imposing figure, over six feet three in his shoes, he left Petes school 30 years ago, ready to go anywhere or command anything. He played cricket as a fast bowler for Hampshire in the great cricketing days, when every player was a hero; he traveled in Spain, Panama, Haiti and Patagonia, and, finding he could write, successfully turned out in collaboration with his mother, a large number of stories of the "Don Q" series, at a period when the weekly story magazine was first coming to its own.

But public school traditions of the gentleman-at-large prevented his taking too professional an interest in his writing. And in 1900 came his opportunity to command. Arthur Pearson of the Daily Express proposed to him an expedition into Patagonia, in search of the giant sloth, or mylodon, a huge mysterious beast of the prehistoric order, said still to haunt the unexplored forests of the Andes. Prichard accepted the offer and started off, a youth of 24, from Puerto Madryn, in charge of an expedition of eight men, 60 animals and a wagon.

War Ends Roving

His qualities of leadership were soon brought to the test. The wagon fell to pieces; there was trouble with the horses and incipient mutiny among the men. But the young leader kept the situation in hand and marched his company for two months into the interior, feeding them from his own gun, and finally exploded the myth of the mylodon. Every journey was followed by books and articles on sport and exploration, while the sinister hawk-visaged Don Q still glowered from the pages of the weeklies.

But the roving period came to an end; the outbreak of war in 1914 was to provide him with more serious ways of using his skill. On his rounds of the trenches as officer in charge of war correspondents, he saw the regiments losing men continuously from German snipers,

herself says of the style of Henry James; she "conveys information without coming forward to announce it." Her employment of the tools of her art is unquestionably dexterous and assured—predicate-less and ornate sentences notwithstanding.

Miss Richardson has not yet finished her lessons in a philosophy of life. Miriam had believed that going away from those who made demands upon her sympathies she could forget them, but Miss Richardson is showing the tiniest wedge of doubt into that belief.

Dilettante Attitude Gone

But the war had practically destroyed the old public school boy tradition. Semimilitary as it had been, it was not for such warfare as this. The old leisurely, dilettante attitude went out before the machine-made efficiency of the new epoch. Shortly after the war, Prichard's career came to a close, before he could well adjust himself to the new conditions.

Mr. Eric Parker, handicapped apparently through slight acquaintance with Prichard, has written his biography with sympathy and good judgment, wisely confining himself to such elements of the career as are of public interest and concern.

"Fish Shop, Busy Chelsea"



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On the Diatonic Scale

An Octave, by Jeffery E. Jeffery. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

FROM Sunday to Sunday in the year 1925 is the octave in the lives of Tony Rexon's family, with which Mr. Jeffery deals in this unusual novel. The Rexons have come, on the first Sunday, to a

domestic crisis. The affair of Lella Rexon and Hugh Sirocombe, one of the authors whose work is published by her husband, Tony, is becoming something to comment on. The affair of Tony and another of his authors, Rosamond Culver, is arousing interest; and there is the added problem of the daughter, Honor, who becomes engaged to a young labor leader whom her parents regard as a dangerous radical.

So much for the emotional side. There is, besides, trouble in the publishing house of Rexon and Rust; the withdrawal of Tony's partner leaves Tony to decide whether he can carry on alone under almost overwhelming odds or "commercialize" his reputable business by merging with another firm not so reputable. And there is, further, the upset caused by the son, Guy, which serves to bring matters to a head.

Each of these difficulties has started out of some minor emotion—boredom, pique, sudden anger. The people intended merely to retaliate on one another, but their actions got out of hand and began to take dangerous places in their lives. Then was the time that almost any happening could turn the tide—and then was the time that things happened!

"An Octave" is satire without being harsh and insouciant, sophisticated without being unfeeling, and realistic without being drab and colorless. It is, primarily, a story of upper middle class home life in England, and has some remarkably fine character portraits.

Tony Rexon is particularly well drawn, the sort of man who must have comfort and peace, would not be drawn into any unpleasantness, utterly selfish in that most reprehensible way, through laziness. Lella, his wife, is another splendid piece of portraiture, while the lesser characters, especially the cook, Mrs. Merrick, with her complaints about the lesser servants, and Rust, the partner, are well done.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

L'Intruse and les Aveugles, by Maurice Maeterlinck. New York: The Century Co. 90c.

Lucha Extraña, by Luis López Velasco. New York: The Century Co. 90c.

Gene Stratton-Porter's

NOVELS would make a pile 1,666 times as high as the Woolworth building.

She is the beloved author of "Freddie" and "The Harvesters," one of the most popular authors in the world, and her masterpiece, just published, is

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Democratizing the Classics

Homer and His Influence, by John A. Scott; Aristophanes, His Plays and His Influence, by Louis E. Lord; Aristotelianism, by John Leofric Stocks; Ancient and Modern Rome, by Senator Rodolfo Lanciani. Four volumes in the series, Our Debt to Greece and Rome. Boston: Marshall Jones Company.

IT is becoming clear that the more enlightened and energetic among classical scholars are no longer content to sit supine while college classes in Latin and Greek dwindle year by year. They are finding something definite and valuable that may be done—so valuable indeed that the defection from classical studies which has stirred them into action may some day be regarded as a blessing in disguise. Those among them who are not mere grammarians are acting at last upon the realization that the value of classical literature is not, and never has been, solely confined to the actual languages concerned, and that a great part of that value may be conveyed in English alone.

They are striving, therefore, to make up for a great deal of lost time by rendering the treasures of Greek and Roman thought available to the English reader. Several series of books have been begun during the last two decades, in England and America, in which publishers and authors have worked together toward this end. The object of these books, for the most part simply but authoritatively written by scholars of repute, has been the wholly admirable one of extracting from the vast accumulation of classical erudition the ideas and ideals, the facts and the theories, without which the world of today and tomorrow would certainly be poorer.

Fruits of Scholar's Toil

Only the pedantic scholar who values learning for its own sake can regard this recent effort with any feeling other than that of admiring gratitude. So far from cheapening scholarship, it is a gathering of the fruits of the scholar's long toil, a sort of harvest home. The whole campaign is based upon clear recognition of the fact that scholarship exists for man and not man for scholarship. Knowledge of the past has been, until recently, a class distinction. The present effort of scholars to open that knowledge to all readers, in their native tongue, is therefore a democratic effort.

This effort, moreover, is one with which the great men of the past would have sympathized. For a century and a half our modern scholarship has been profoundly "romantic" in its exaggeration of the effects and lapse of time and in its love of the antique for its own sake. William Morris, for example, used a deliberately archaic style in his translations, so as to suggest the effect of age. Pope was far nearer the right taste and method in his translations of Homer, for he strove to make the epic poet seem a contemporary of his own.

This is the classic way. The Greeks never knew and never cared to know any ancient language; they had no veneration for the past as such; they modernized and Hellenized every-

thing they took from Crete and Egypt. Rome, too, in her many borrowings from Greece, gave a Roman and contemporary turn to all she took. This is precisely what we must do with our own borrowings from the ancients, now that the languages are losing their hold upon a special class. . . . and if we do so we shall turn what has seemed a loss into an unquestionable gain.

Wide Variation in Value

In any long series of books on a topic of such great range one must expect the several volumes to vary widely in value, but it must be said of the present series that the variation is surprisingly wide. A reader who makes his first acquaintance with it through Professor Scott's wretchedly composed book on Homer, which is the first of the series, is unlikely to read much further if he has much knowledge of the ways in which thoughts and words should be put together. For it is a natural if not a wise conclusion that a series of studies inaugurated by so careless and disorderly a piece of work as this can have little value.

Such a conclusion would be unfortunate, for it is the authors chosen by many another book in the series which is creditably written, and from a few which are real triumphs in their respective fields. The list of authors has been wisely chosen on the whole, and most of the writers have given of their best. Professor Lord's "Aristophanes" is a sound piece of work, containing some erudite chapters on Aristophanes' influence which represent fresh research. Professor Stock's diminutive study of Aristotelianism is probably the best survey of its length in existence. Few who have any interest in Italian antiquities will need to be told that Lanciani's monograph, "Ancient and Modern Rome," is delightful in style, replete with information, authoritative in every word. The presence of this veteran scholar among the authors chosen is enough in itself to dignify the series.

True to the general title they have chosen, the editors have stressed the bearing upon our own day of every topic discussed. One may surmise that their purpose has been to show how much of the thought and achievement of Greece and Rome are still at work in the world. These 50 books about a time long past are chiefly valuable in what they tell us about ourselves.

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City and State.....

A Comedy by Mr. Ervine

Anthony and Anna, a Comedy by St. John Ervine. London: Allen & Unwin.

MR. ST. JOHN ERVINE, deciding apparently that after all laughter is best, seems to have left the writing of serious dramas, such as "John Ferguson" and "Jane Clegg," upon which mainly his dramatic reputation stands—and now turns his versatile talent to lighter work. "Anthony and Anna" is a comedy, and an amusing one, very modern in its comparative absence of story, and in the discursive, antiromantic rationalism of its treatment, which at once recalls that most entertaining of the Shaw farces, "You Never Can Tell."

Anthony and Anna, like Valentine and Gloria, find their fates in an inn, and are hovered over throughout by a waiter who is cousin to William. Anna is the strong-minded daughter of an American millionaire, "doing" England with her father; Anthony, whom she determines to marry, is a gentleman-at-large, chief raison-nour of the play, possessing a "moral antipathy" to work, "believing in a leisure class of cultured and agreeable people who offer a standard of civility and charm to the rest of the community, in return for their keep." Anthony, in fact, earns his living by making himself socially agreeable at country house parties and the like;

but, failing a supply of dollars, by "papa," seems likely after marriage to live on his wife, who will run the hotel they are in, which she proposes to purchase from the waterlandlord.

This is a really clever farce, of the intellectual type, full of quips, in which modern society and conditions on both sides of the Atlantic are cleverly ridiculed. Most of the characters are less human beings than mouthpieces of the author's wit; but that wit never flags, and the play should make excellent entertainment.

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Gorky, Optimist and Prophet

WITHOUT a doubt Maxim Gorky is the logical successor to Leo Tolstoy. The latter may have preached his love of humanity in a less violent strain; but their mission was the same in their desire to call attention to the lot of the lowly and to preach the gospel of deliverance to humanity. Analogous, too, are the positions of Tolstoy and Gorky in that both of them had the courage to protest in the face of a hostile government while remaining within its domains, and in the case of Gorky, actually employed by it. And yet Gorky was himself the Storm-Petrel of the Russian Revolution.

It is well known that Gorky is but his pen-name, meaning "bitter" in the Russian, and bitter indeed were his experiences and his fight with the government in which he sometimes couched his most valuable lessons. He is a foe to fetters, whether of iron or of gold. All his stories, his plays breathe the same passion for liberty. The very vagabond who figures so prominently in all his writings, is but a personification of human individuality, in his vagabond we can follow the wandering of the human soul, its rebellious opposition to the artificiality of human existence and its fight with commonplace conventionalities.

At heart Gorky is a great optimist, for note the following:

"Do not be afraid, do not cry out. I come from low down, where darkness and terror reign. . . . But even there gleam pearls of courage, of intelligence and of heroism; even there beauty and love exist. Everywhere that man is found, good is. I bought dearly the right to believe this, therefore, it is mine. . . . And thus have I won yet another right, the right to demand that you too believe as I do, for I am the true voice of those who have remained below, and who have sent me to herald their pain. They also long to rise to self-respect, to light and freedom."

When Gorky visited the United States, at the mass meeting held in Philadelphia at which he spoke, it was the present writer's great privilege to be called upon to read his prose-poem, entitled "The Song of the Storm-Petrel":

O'er the gray expanse of ocean drives the wind the clouds together, Midway 'twixt the sky and waters, proudly soars the stormy petrel, like a streak of dusky lightning.

Now his pinions sweep the billows: Swish-sh-sh! the clouds he pierces shrieking; and the clouds within that shrieking hear a cry of exultation! . . . confidence in coming triumph hear the clouds within that shrieking.

How the sea-gulls groan and flutter at the thought of coming storm! Only he, the fearless petrel o'er the gray and foaming waters, proudly soars in perfect freedom.

Darker grows the sky above him; o'er the sea the clouds hang lower; singing wildly the billows dance aloft to meet the thunder. . . .

Shrieking soars the stormy petrel; like a streak of dusky lightning; arrow-like the clouds he pierces, and the foam from off the billows snatches with his inky pinions. . . .

In the thunder's rumbling fury—keen-eyed demon!—he has long heard signs of ceasing; he is sure the clouds' thick vapor will not hide the sun—nay, never! . . .

O'er the deep abyss of ocean, burn the clouds in azure splendor. Hungrily the restless ocean swallows up the lightning's arrows; and within his bosom quenches—fery serpents—these arrows, coiling, winding, disappearing. . . .

"The storm! soon will burst the storm!"

Boldly thus the fearless petrel, darting proudly mid the lightnings! Shrieks fair victory's elon prophet: "Let it burst, the storm, the storm!"

As Gorky sat upon the stage that night, prominent against the other notable and newspaper people assembled there, by virtue of his long black peasant blouse, his tall, lean figure and not a little of the "hungry look" in his eyes, the audience caught the physical resemblance between the poet himself and the dusky, elon prophet of storm and at least some of the spiritual import of the man and his mission, and went wild with enthusiasm. Some were impressed chiefly with the poetic fitness of the performance; but Gorky was profoundly moved by the sympathy for his great cause that prompted the translation and the reading and, after it was all over he iterated and reiterated with childlike simplicity: "Oy spashlo vam! Oy spashlo vam!" meaning "Oh, I thank you! Oh, I thank you!"

The world will remember Gorky and his heroic efforts in behalf of Russia and her people, and his genius will shine forth more and more resplendent, helping his people and through them the entire world on to fairer, saner and nobler living.

F. A. S.

An Old English Folk Song

Happily at the present hour there are musicians of a freshness and merit among us who are diving into the old cisterns of Elizabethan and Stuart music, and of folk-music as well, for inspiration. The latter furnish them with a well-spring of confidence in coming triumph hear the clouds within that shrieking. Perhaps the first to lead the way of exploration was Sullivan. At the time when I was working on the folk-music of Devon and Cornwall, I spent days in the British Museum, examining the old published music there, as well as the printed garlands of words, to discover if possible the origin of the tunes and the ballads circulating among our people. One of the librarians told me: "Sullivan is often heard doing much the same as you. But he is searching for musical ideas, whereas you are in quest of relationships of melodies and words."

But Sullivan, though he picked up a certain number of ideas for modern use, did not go back far enough. The sources he went to were too late, Hanoverian, or of Queen Anne's date at the earliest. That was too recent. The finest period of English music was in the Tudor and Stuart reigns; and, alas! much of what was then produced was scattered and lost in the time of Puritan supremacy. Nevertheless a certain amount remains. And, as in architecture we have reverted to Gothic and early Renaissance, so it must be with regard to our music if it is to become national and precious.

To produce a melody, that has in it life is . . . it may, however, be crude, and demand expansion, refinement and development. It is the same with poetry. . . . The poetic idea may not always be perfect in form and emphatic in expression, and this must serve as my excuse for the manner in which I have dealt with some of the lyrics I have obtained from illiterate country folk. We must strive to catch the thought and to dig out of such vulgarisms as it has acquired in its passage. . . . Surely it is justifiable to clear the channel and let the limpid and original idea flow unobstructed. I was specially impressed with this when I was at South Zeal, collecting traditional songs and music. From two old men I obtained "The Flowery Land of Canaan." Both set the words to the same melody, but the words did not agree, although the main thought was perceptible through sundry and strange accretions, through misconceptions and local insertions, due to forgetfulness of the original, and to clumsy repairs.

I took the leading idea, and recast the song as follows, preserving the unsmooth and irregular rhyme:

"I'll sing you a little song, as we trudge the way along,
Tho' the darkness on the day-light's gainin';
The wind is in my face, and though 'nagin' is my pace,
Yet I'm walkin' to the flow'ry land of Canaan."

The darkness and the rain, in the narrow my lane,
Are a trouble. There's no profit in complainin';
For the lane will o'er our past, and the sky no more o'er cast,
When we come out in the flow'ry land of Canaan. . . .

So I will not look behind, but will face the beatin' wind,
Never dream of here in darkness remainin';
But will stagger wi' my pack full o' troubles on my back,
To shake it off in the flow'ry land of Canaan.

So, mates, cheerly on,
Jolly thro' the days that are wainin',
Never mind the weather,
As we jog along together.

Looking forward to the flow'ry land of Canaan."

S. Baring-Gould, in "Further Reminiscences."

So in likewise of Books I have store; But few I read, and fewer under-stand; I followe not their doctrine, nor their lore; It is enough to bear a booke in hand; It were too much to be in such a lande.

For to be bounde to loke within the booke; I am content on the fayre coverynge to looke; Still I am busy booke assemblin'; For to plentie it is a pleasant thing; In my conceyt to have them any in hand; But what they meane do I not under-stand; I drawe the curtaynes to shewe my booke then; That they of my cunning should make probation.

—Alexander Barclay, in "The Ship of Fools." (1509)

The Housman Aesthetic

We now come to a writer, who must be included here because he developed as a genuine modern poet one of the themes out of which the artistic sympathies of the period was woven. He was alone, I think, in the fullness and sincerity of his apprehension of it, and this places him outside the circle of men who were mainly abortive seekers in all but the technicalities of writing; this solitary eminence emphasizes the vitality of the Pagan ideal for which he stood, an ideal that absorbed his soul while it attracted the senses of men who were not scholars. I refer, of course, to Mr. A. E. Housman. It is significant of the reverence with which he regarded the Pagan ideal, that though cradled, as it were, in London, he discerned it where it still survives, not in the appetites that haunt our city streets, but in the English countryside. . . . He studies it there, because the life there reminds him most of the humanity that he admires in Pagan times and classic authors. . . .

There is a rebuke in this poetry, as there is in Greek sculpture, for all that is not simple, restrained, and strong. Only in its reverence for what has perished from the world is there anything romantic in its wistfulness. No writer is more original. He has no modern models or imitators, and did all other modern verse perish, Mr. Housman's poems would be like the Greek Anthology of our tongue. . . . His work is small in quantity, but he is perhaps the only poet, technically a minor, who seems too great for such a term.

The most painful sight in the world to him is that of a Greek statue, and we feel that he has assimilated the living secret of its nobility as few connoisseurs or aesthetic admirers have ever done. Every true author is the writer of some one book, but Mr. A. E. Housman is the author of none other. He reached his aim at a single, deliberate stride, for the Last Poems admittedly date, for the most part from the period of A Shropshire Lad, and contain nothing, even the War poems, that are not akin to it. The earlier patriotic poems would have seemed an exorcism of patriotism were not a Hellenic virtue. . . .

A Shropshire Lad was written in the spring of 1895 when, the author tells us, he was visited by a "continuous excitement." It is to Poems and Ballads, somewhat as Lucretius is to Catullus, for it gives us rather in the roots than the flowers of Pagan Rome. The most subtle of its metres haunt us strangely, because they seem to accompany themselves with a strain of independent, but half-audible music. As we read, we surrender ourselves, now to the accompaniment and now to the measure, in an alternating and hardly expressible joy. When we try too intently to overhear the accompaniment, the measure draws us back to itself as the dominant partner. . . . When the page has fallen on our knees, we wonder if any composer could capture the musical notation of this mysterious accompaniment which fills while it eludes our mortal ears. The question makes us understand why Lovat Fraser and other artists have desired to illustrate A Shropshire Lad, and why too Mr. A. E. Housman answered even Lovat Fraser in the negative, though his designs have now been given separately to the world. We should have thought that the rhythm of such poems as

We'll to the woods no more,
The laurels are all cut
The bowers are bare of bay
That once the Muses wore;
He stood, and heard the steeples
Sprinkle the quarters on the mornin' town.
Ore, two, three, four, to market-place and people
It tossed them down,

would have proved irresistible to musicians, and if this be their effect upon the most humble of concert-goers, who must be to the composer as the deaf-audible to the charmer's voice, how much more then these poems should awaken in an inconceivably more responsive ear! . . .

Like Rossetti and William Morris, Mr. Laurence Housman was not content with one art. He wrote not only poems and fairy-tales, but made charming drawings for them, and designed book-plates and covers and title-pages, so that his volumes are delightful possessions, which link the nineties to the sixties by carrying on the same tradition. In the poems a casuality of feeling, devotion and disillusion are found together, so that we are forced, despite the art displayed, to see in the devotion mainly an aesthetic motive. . . .

There was a haunting pathos about most of the literature written by the Pre-Raphaelites, and it lingers like a faint perfume in Mr. Housman's poems.—Osbert Burdett, in "The Bardsley Period"

And honour, saving them from filth and ordure,
By often brushing, and much diligence;
Full goodly bounde in pleasant coverture,
Of damies, suttin, or els of velvet pure;

I keepe them sure, fearing lest they should be lost,
For in them is the cunning wherein I me boast—
But if it fortune that any learned man
Within my house fall to disputation,
I drawe the curtaynes to shewe my booke then;
That they of my cunning should make probation.

—Alexander Barclay, in "The Ship of Fools." (1509)

The Housman Aesthetic



Old Perine House, Staten Island. From an Etching by Margaret Manuel

THE Perine House is one of the most interesting of the early Dutch homes which still remain to beautify the peaceful valleys and wooded hills of Staten Island. It is a house "by the side of the road" on the Richmond Road—half hidden by trees, which seem to reach out kindly arms as if to protect it.

The rambling old structure represents two periods. It consists of an old and a new portion which are lapped upon each other in a quaintly picturesque fashion. In order to avoid, so tradition says, the cutting down of a large and much-loved tree which stood at the end of the older portion of the homestead. . . .

This part of the building was erected by Captain Thomas Stillwell about 1650 and the addition some time later. Both buildings are of the undressed field stone known as Dutch. From the Stillwells the house descended through one or two generations, passing in 1749 to Joseph Holmes, an innkeeper, from whom it came by descent to his daughter Ann, wife of Edward Perine—and in the Perine family it remained until the year 1915, when it was purchased by the Staten Island Antiquarian Society. . . .

Thus, generation succeeded generation in this quiet old home. Families were reared in thrift, industry and virtue, while peace, happiness and contentment seem to have ruled the simple lives of the inmates. . . .

The parlor is decorated with some fine old Jacobean paneling—and an upper chamber with a window under the eaves, looking out upon "The Kings Highway" has access to a secret hiding place, reached by removing one of the floor boards, in which during Revolutionary times were concealed the family silver and valuables. The old kitchen boasts of a huge fireplace where one can imagine the Yuletide log burning merrily, and the family gathered around in whole-hearted enjoyment of the festive season. The "beam room," with its magnificent oak beams—were they scored twice a year until they gained a high polish and the grain of the wood appeared in all its beauty—was the pride of the family. . . .

These are but a few of the many unique features which characterize this fine old homestead, which forms American history. . . .

Overhead at sunset all heard the choir,
Nothing could be seen except jewelled grey
Raining beauty earthward, flooding with desire
All things that listened there in the broken day;
Songs from freer breathers, their unprisoned fire
Out of cloudy fountains, flying and hurled,
Fell and warmed the world. . . .

—Ridgely Torrence.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Cape Cod declareth the tenderness of God,
And the herbage showeth forth His care.
Leaf upon leaf uttereth speech,
And plant after plant showeth knowledge.

There is no speech nor language; Their voice is not heard.
Yet they speak with tongues of God's goodness,
Of His care for the children of men.

The plant in the sand lacketh no water;
The wind carrieth not its moisture away.
Though the sun doth smite sore upon it,

Harriet Strong.

Xerophytes



Old Perine House, Staten Island. From an Etching by Margaret Manuel

DER er sagt og skrevet meget om, at Motion er nødvendig som et Middel til at forbedre og bevare Sundheden, Autoriteterne paa dette Omraade kan være enige om Metoderne, men alle er enige om, at Motion er nødvendig. Mennesker faar at vide hvilke Straffe, de kan vente sig, hvis de ikke tager tilstrækkelig Motion. De der har stillesiddende Arbejde, bliver ofte gjort bange for forskellige saakaldte fysiske Love, hvorimod andre, der beskæftiger sig med legemligt Arbejde, kan tro, at de ligger paa Grund af en for anstrengende Virksomhed. Idet Mrs. Eddy henviser til den almindelige Frygt for og Tro paa de materielle Midler, spørger hun i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Side 174) "Er Civilisationen kun en højere Form for Afgydsdyrkelse, saa at Mennesket skulde bøj sig for en Frøterbærte, Flønel, Bæde, Dimt, Motion og Luft?"

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Dette betyder ikke, at man aldrig bør udvikle gymnastisk Dygtighed eller end sig en Rekreation, eller at man altid bør sidde stille; men det betyder, at alle sande Slutninger maa begynde med Gud som det eneste uendelige Liv, og med Mennesket som aandeligt og harmonisk og styret af Guds Love. Christian Science viser, at Sundhed, siden den er aandelig og ikke materiel, vil aabenbare sig i ens Liv i Forhold til, som man i sin Tankegang opøver de Kvaliteter, som genspejler det guddommelige Sind. Det vil sige, at hvis man uholdende opøver Troen paa Gud som det alomfattende gode, vil man forme sin Tankegang efter den sande Tilværelses Love; og man vil følgelig se, at disse Love styrer enhver af ens Opbehold og bringer dem i Harmoni. Meget, som er kunstlet, usandsagt og skadeligt, vil falde bort under denne mere aandelige Styrelse; og Ønsker og Vaner vil faa et højere Standpunkt, eftersom de i stigende Grad aandeliggøres.

De, der enden man sidder eller staar, paa eller løber, arbejder eller leger, vil denne sande Gudsdyrkelse, denne taknemmelige Paaskønnelse af det guddommelige Sinds Overhøjhed give en en stadig voksende Forståelse af Frihed og af Overlegenhed over fysiske Tilstande, for denne sande Opvælselse af Gudsfrøelse er de Midler, der beroliger Tanken med det guddommelige Princip, saa at al ens Virksomhed kan bringes i Orden af den aandelige Sandhed. Naar man forstaar dette, vil man frejdigt og med Styrke udøve sin Pligt, og en hvilken som helst Forandring, der er nødvendig, vil fremkomme som Resultat af at tænke i Harmoni med aandelig Virkelighed. Naar man saa gaar ud i det vil det snarere være som en levig Paaskønnelse af alt, hvad der er godt og smukt, end med den trykkelige Forestilling, at man behøver Motion, og hvis man forbliver indendørs, vil man vide, at man ikke behøver at lide paa Grund af nogen som helst materiel Lov, siden der i Virkeligheden ikke er nogen.

Om den Frihed og Styrke og harmoniske Virksomhed, som er uadskillelig knyttet til den virkelige Tilværelse, og som vi maa lære at bevise videnskabeligt i vort Liv, siger Mrs. Eddy i Science and Health (Side 514): "Sind, der fryder sig i Styrke, dveler i Sindets Rige. Sindets uendelige Ideer løber og boltres sig. I Ydmyghed stiger de op ad Hellighedens Højder." Denne aandelige Sandhed er praktisk og til brug; thi inden der ellevet fri, naar man arbejder eller leger, maa man altid stige op ad Hellighedens Højder og finde, at ved denne gavnlige Motion nærmer man sig mere og mere til den Kilde, hvorfra alle ens Bevægelser bliver frie.

My favourite walk is this. I leave the little town by a road which winds along the base of the hill. I pass round a shoulder, wooded and covered to the base with tangled thickets, where the birds sing shrilly. I turn up to the left into a kind of "combe." At the very farthest end of the little valley, at the base of the steeper slopes but now high above the plain, stands an ancient church among yews. On one side of it is a long, low-fronted, irregular manor-

And the noon sun burneth the earth;
Though the wind from the sea passeth over it.
Yet its leaf withereth not, nor is burnt.

He hath carpeted the sands with gray lichens;
The poverty-grass maketh us rich.
The pine needles tell of His goodness.
Of His loving kindness the bayberry speaks.

There is no blade nor spear but revealeth
His tenderest wisdom and love.
How perfect is thy law, O Jehovah!
Teach Thou, to our troubled hearts rest.

Harriet Strong.

Xerophytes



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Skønt der for Tiden lægges megen Vægt paa disse Teorier, karakteriserer de ikke udelukkende den moderne Civilisation; for den dødelige Forestilling har altid været mere eller mindre hængende til fysisk Træning. Apostelen Paulus hentyder ofte til sin fysiske Værelse og Teorier, men afviser dem med det vidtrækkende Paabud: "Afvis de vanlige og kærlingagtige Fabler." Derimod sigt sig selv i Gudsfrøelse. Han beviser dette Spørgsmaals Kerne, for der er en sand Mening med Motion, og denne maa man forstaa og tage op. Vanskeligheden ved alle materielle Teorier er, at de begynder med Materie som en Basis, hvorfra man fornuftigt kan tænke og handle. Materialisten tror, at Legemet udvikles ved at gennemgaa visse Bevægelser. Men i Virkeligheden begynder han ikke, som han tror, han gør, med Legemet for sin Motion, men med sine Tanker om Legemet. Mrs. Eddy aabenbarer denne Modsigelse i den materielle Tænkning, naar hun i Science and Health (Side 399) siger: "Det dødelige Sind planlægger Motion og lader Legemet gennemgaa visse Bevægelser." Det er da indlysende, at det, der trænger til at uddannes er ens Tanker; thi jo mere Tanken aandeliggøres, des bedre er det for alle Facer i det menneskelige Liv.

Det sande Begreb om Motion, saaledes som det forstaas i Christian Science, begynder med det guddommelige Sind som det eneste Grundlag, hvorfra rette Motiver og Handlinger kan udvikles. Naar sand Virksomhed ses i dette Liv, forstaar man, at den er aandelig mental og derfor harmonisk. Man forstaar, at det aandelige Menneske i Guds Lignelse kun er underordnet Guds Love. Naar derfor en, der er oplært i disse, den virkelige Tilværelses, Sandheder, føler Nødvendigheden af Motion, begynder han sjældnelig at rette sine urigtige Forestillinger om Legemet og at betænk sig paa Frygt for de materielle Love og deres illuderende Straffe. Han ved at Sundhed er en Kvalitet i det guddommelige Sind, ikke i Materie, og at det ikke er paavirket hverken af fysisk Motion eller af dens Fraværelse. Naar han staar paa dette Standpunkt af aandeligt Klarhed, vil han bevise Sandheden af Pauli Ord: "Den legemlige Bevægelse er nyttig til lidet, men Gudsfrøelse er nyttig til alle Ting, Ret den har Forjættelse for alle Liv, som nu er, og for det, som kommer."

Dette betyder ikke, at man aldrig bør udvikle gymnastisk Dygtighed eller end sig en Rekreation, eller at man altid bør sidde stille; men det betyder, at alle sande Slutninger maa begynde med Gud som det eneste uendelige Liv, og med Mennesket som aandeligt og harmonisk og styret af Guds Love. Christian Science viser, at Sundhed, siden den er aandelig og ikke materiel, vil aabenbare sig i ens Liv i Forhold til, som man i sin Tankegang opøver de Kvaliteter, som genspejler det guddommelige Sind. Det vil sige, at hvis man uholdende opøver Troen paa Gud som det alomfattende gode, vil man forme sin Tankegang efter den sande Tilværelses Love; og man vil følgelig se, at disse Love styrer enhver af ens Opbehold og bringer dem i Harmoni. Meget, som er kunstlet, usandsagt og skadeligt, vil falde bort under denne mere aandelige Styrelse; og Ønsker og Vaner vil faa et højere Standpunkt, eftersom de i stigende Grad aandeliggøres.

De, der enden man sidder eller staar, paa eller løber, arbejder eller leger, vil denne sande Gudsdyrkelse, denne taknemmelige Paaskønnelse af det guddommelige Sinds Overhøjhed give en en stadig voksende Forståelse af Frihed og af Overlegenhed over fysiske Tilstande, for denne sande Opvælselse af Gudsfrøelse er de Midler, der beroliger Tanken med det guddommelige Princip, saa at al ens Virksomhed kan bringes i Orden af den aandelige Sandhed. Naar man forstaar dette, vil man frejdigt og med Styrke udøve sin Pligt, og en hvilken som helst Forandring, der er nødvendig, vil fremkomme som Resultat af at tænke i Harmoni med aandelig Virkelighed. Naar man saa gaar ud i det vil det snarere være som en levig Paaskønnelse af alt, hvad der er godt og smukt, end med den trykkelige Forestilling, at man behøver Motion, og hvis man forbliver indendørs, vil man vide, at man ikke behøver at lide paa Grund af nogen som helst materiel Lov, siden der i Virkeligheden ikke er nogen.

Om den Frihed og Styrke og harmoniske Virksomhed, som er uadskillelig knyttet til den virkelige Tilværelse, og som vi maa lære at bevise videnskabeligt i vort Liv, siger Mrs. Eddy i Science and Health (Side 514): "Sind, der fryder sig i Styrke, dveler i Sindets Rige. Sindets uendelige Ideer løber og boltres sig. I Ydmyghed stiger de op ad Hellighedens Højder." Denne aandelige Sandhed er praktisk og til brug; thi inden der ellevet fri, naar man arbejder eller leger, maa man altid stige op ad Hellighedens Højder og finde, at ved denne gavnlige Motion nærmer man sig mere og mere til den Kilde, hvorfra alle ens Bevægelser bliver frie.

My favourite walk is this. I leave the little town by a road which winds along the base of the hill. I pass round a shoulder, wooded and covered to the base with tangled thickets, where the birds sing shrilly. I turn up to the left into a kind of "combe." At the very farthest end of the little valley, at the base of the steeper slopes but now high above the plain, stands an ancient church among yews. On one side of it is a long, low-fronted, irregular manor-

Profitable Exercise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH is said and written about the need of exercise as a means of improving or preserving health. Authorities on the subject may differ about methods, but all agree that exercise must be had! People are told what penalties they may expect if they do not take sufficient exercise. Those who pursue sedentary occupations are often made to fear various so-called physical laws; while others, engaged in manual labor, may believe they suffer from a too strenuous activity. Referring to the prevalent fear of and faith in material modes, Mrs. Eddy asks in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 174), "Is civilization only a higher form of idolatry, that man should bow down to a flesh-brush, to fannels, to baths, diet, exercise, and all?"

Although these theories are much emphasized today, they do not characterize modern civilization exclusively; for in all times mortal belief has been more or less devoted to physical training. The Apostle Paul frequently alludes to the customs and theories of his time, but dismisses them with the sweeping injunction, "Refuse profane and old wives' fables, and exercise thyself rather unto godliness." He touches the heart of the question; for there is a true sense of exercise which should be understood and adopted. The difficulty with all material theories is that they begin with matter as a basis from which to reason and act. The materialist believes that the body is improved by going through certain motions. But he does not really begin with the body for his exercise, as he imagines he does, but with his thoughts about the body. Mrs. Eddy discloses this discrepancy in material reasoning, when she says in Science and Health (p. 399), "Mortal mind plans the exercise, and puts the body through certain motions." It is obvious, then, that what needs to be disciplined is one's thinking; for the more thought is spiritualized, the better it is for all phases of human experience.

The true concept of exercise, as understood in Christian Science, begins with divine Mind as the only foundation from which to develop right motives and acts. Viewed in this light, true activity is understood to be spiritually mental, and therefore harmonious. Spiritual man in God's likeness is understood to be subordinate alone to the laws of God. Therefore, when one instructed in these truths of real existence feels the need of exercise, he begins immediately to correct his false beliefs about the body, and to silence his fears about supposed material laws and their illusive penalties. He knows that health is a quality of divine Mind, not of matter, and that it is not affected by physical motion or by the absence of it. Standing at this point of spiritual realization, he will prove the truth of Paul's statement:

Of the freedom and strength and harmonious activity inherent in real being, which all may learn scientifically to prove in experience, Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 514): "Mind, joyous in strength, dwells in the realm of Mind. Mind's infinite ideas run and disport themselves. In humility they climb the heights of holiness." This spiritual truth is practical and available; for indoors or out-of-doors, working or playing, one may always be climbing the heights of holiness, and in this profitable exercise find that he is approaching nearer and nearer to the source whence all his needs are supplied.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.)

house, with a formal garden in front, approached by a little arched gatehouse which stands on the road; on the other side of the church, and below it, a no less ancient rectory, with a large perpendicular window, anciently a chapel, in the gables. In the warm, sheltered air, the laurels grow luxuriantly; a bickering stream, running in a deep channel, makes a delicate music of its own; a little farther on stands a farm, with barn and byre; in the midst of the buildings is a high, stone-tiled dove-cot. The roo-hoing of the pigeons fills the whole place with a slumberous sound. I wind up the hill by a little path, now among thickets, now crossing a tilted pasture. I emerge on the top of a down; in front of me lie the long slopes of the world, with that purity and tranquillity of outline which only down-land possesses. Here on a spur stands a grass-grown camp, with ancient thorn-trees growing in it. Turning round, the great plain runs for miles, with here and there a glint of water, where the slow-moving Avon wanders. Hamlets, roads, towers, lie out like a map at my feet.

I find myself wondering in these quiet hours—I walk alone as a rule—what this haunting, incommunicable sense of beauty is. Is it a mere matter of temperament, of inner happiness, of physical well-being; or has it an absolute existence? It comes and goes like the wind.—A. C. Benson, in "The Upton Letters."

Night Piece

Come out and walk. The last few drops of light
Drain silently out of the cloudy blue;
The trees are full of the dark-stopping night,
The fields are wet with dew.

All's quiet in the wood, but, far away,
Down the hillside and out across the plain,
Moves, with long trail of white that marks its way,
The softly panting train.

Come

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4. Especially qualified subscribers, with which they are familiar, to pass upon securities with which they are familiar.

17 COURT STREET
167 SUMMER STREET 222 BOYLSTON STREET

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NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	High	Low	1-40
10 Adir Pw&L 77 1/2	101	191	101
10 Alpha Port Cem	135	135	105
200 Am Gas&El new	78 1/2	78	78 1/2
825 Am Light & Trac	215	213	214
200 Am Pow & Lt new	56 1/2	57 1/4	56
1000 Am Rayon Prod.	34	34	36
800 Am Superph B.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
700 Asso Gas&El new	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
		83	82

100 Borden Co.	87	
100 Borden Co.	New 53%	53%
400 Can Dr Gr Ale w/ 31	31	31%
200 Car Lag & Power	31	31%
200 Carolina F & L	400	400%
200 Centr'l P Corp.	174	174%
12000 Chapin Socks Inc	54%	54%
1400 Cmwll Pow nw.	34	34%
1400 Cmwll Pw war.	55	55%
1400 Cmwll P rite w/ 32	43	43%
8200 Cmwll Balt n	45	44%
600 Cons G&E	142	142%
400 Cont Bak A	127	127%
4200 Cont Bak B	163	163%
600 Cont Bak pf.	1037	1037%
600 Cuba Comp	48	48%
600 Curtiss Aero & M	17	17%
200 Dep Rad vte.	235	235%
25 D L & W Coal.	136	136%
100 DuPont Chem	173	173%
100 Duplex C&T vte.	13	13%
23400 Durant Motors	13	13%
23400 Durant Motors	13	13%
23400 Durant Motors	13	13%

Demand Moderate	
200 Duz Co Inc etc	104 1/2
2200 El Bond & S pf 104 1/2	104 1/2
2200 El Bond & S pf 104 1/2	104 1/2
1500 Electric Investors	58 3/4
100 Electric Ry Sec	100 1/2
100 Electric Ry Svc	100 1/2
100 Engineers Inv	100 1/2
100 do pt pd pf	35 1/2
100 Fed Nat Trk Co	35 1/2
100 Federated Metals	23 1/2
600 Fagel Mfg Mach	58 1/2
1000 First Nat Bank	69 1/2
1000 Flu Film A Co	34 1/2
200 Franklin & Co (C)	16 1/2
2000 Fresh Fruit	28 1/2
2000 Garold Corp	58 1/2
100 Gen G	11 1/2
100 Gen I	8 1/2
2000 Gill Safety	138 1/2
100 Glen Allen Coal	138 1/2
100 Glen Valley T&T	23 1/2
1000 Gooddry T&T	23 1/2
200 Gould County	19 1/2
2000 Graham Bak	65 1/2

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (Special)—Chicago district Iron and steel makers say they plan to do a good average business, ranging from 75 to 90 per cent of capacity. It appears good for the remainder of the year.

If the remainder come into the market for cars, rails and truck fastenings, as the steel makers expect, operations should jump 10 to 15 per cent and hold there well into the first quarter.

Bookings of soft steel bars which go into more general lines of manufacture than any other finished steel product have been run-

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Utility se-
The benef-
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Securities

Ask

[illegible]

100 Mohawk Vapors	172	174	175
100 Motion Picture	42	41	42
100 Mottley A	42	41	42
100 Music Master Cnp	172	174	175
100 Nac	248	349	347
1450 Nat Pub Ser A	25	25	27
1450 Nat Pub Ser B	25	25	27
20 New Jers Z	136	136	136
20 New Jers Z	136	136	136
200 Plate Wt	92	92	92
200 Nizer Corp A	611	595	59
200 Nizer Corp B	611	595	59
4200 Nor Ohio P&T R	674	667	464
400 No Ontario P&T R	136	137	157
200 No	136	137	157
100 Norwalk T & R	409	409	409
200 Outlet Co	76	76	76
100 Path Tech	165	165	165
100 Penn Wtr & Pwr	165	165	76
100 Penn Wtr & Pwr	165	165	76
100 Power Corp	16	16	16
100 Pratt & Larnia Inc	19	19	19
100 Pratt & Larnia Inc	19	19	19

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

125,975					
1,292,882	187,156				
2,699,196	2,537,807				
1,119,092	1,000,343				
1,988,236	1,988,267				
V. VALLEY 1924					
\$7,070,389	\$8,501,080				
1,523,597					
4,856,488	43,822,558				
8,456,378	6,385,230				
COAL COEFFICIENT					
Coal & Coke Company					
Ordinary taxes, de-					
pletion before fed-					
eration compared with					
in July, 1924: seven					
months compared with					
\$188,228 the corre-					

EAULT POWER
Power Corporation ending seven months gross income of \$10,798,410, or \$10,033,580 in the corresponding year ago.

was \$109,882 in the seven months or the seven months \$3,401,509, compared with \$3,445,727 in July, 1924. Seven months gross was \$23,769,976 in \$22,841,121, compared with the corresponding period of 1924.

previous week, according to Gas Journal. Light-oil output decreased 541 barrels, averaging 1,394,619 barrels daily.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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EDITORIALS

China's demand for surrender of the rights of extraterritoriality claimed by foreign nations within her boundaries draws attention to a disappearing institution surviving from the Middle Ages, or from early in the present modern period, but having its roots in concepts of government previously held

Extraterritoriality by Capitulation

extending back to the earliest recorded times. An interesting and timely contrast is furnished by comparing those early concepts with present-day practice among modern governments as to the recognition of extraterritorial rights.

Only a step upward from the ancient tribe and its patriarch was the aristocratic city state. In the former, blood relationship in the tribe constituted citizenship in its organized government, and any outsiders who sought admission to its exclusive ranks were required, as payment for the privilege, to become the slaves and personal property of more or less influential members of the tribe. The city state likewise made citizenship within it highly prized, and excluded aliens from all but the most meager privileges. This characteristic tradition was perpetuated in the laws of succeeding democracies, federations and empires, and when governmental power waned the traditional exclusive relationships within tribal or feudal units reappeared.

During the Middle Ages the practice developed among powerful rulers of granting guarantees and commercial facilities within their domains to accredited subjects of other kingdoms and independent cities. These rights were covered by charters, or capitulations—a term derived from the form in which the provisions of these grants were set down in "chapters." As in former times, the sovereignty of the state was held to apply only to its subjects, and the capitulations clearly emphasized their exclusive effect. When the number and interests of the foreigners became so great as to require that they should be accorded some governing law, it was held that this law should be their own, and theirs also the responsibility for administering it. So suspect and excepted from legal protection were all foreigners!

But as everybody knows, the age of the Renaissance brought great changes. The rich Oriental empires which had condescendingly prescribed their tolerant capitulations were gradually, almost suddenly, outdistanced by the new maritime nations of western Europe, and the latter in the flowering of their power presently demanded the maintenance of their rights of extraterritoriality for the sheer protection of their material interests and their advanced standards.

The first capitulation concluded by the Turkish successors of the Byzantine emperors with a foreign state, according to recognized authorities, was that of 1535 granted to the French, which became practically the prototype of its modern successors. Its terms "amounted to a treaty of commerce and a treaty allowing the establishment of Frenchmen in Turkey and fixing the jurisdiction to be exercised over them; individual and religious liberty is guaranteed to them, the King of France is empowered to appoint consuls in Turkey, the consuls are recognized as competent to judge the civil and criminal affairs of French subjects in Turkey, according to French law, and the consuls may appeal to the officers of the Sultan for their aid in the execution of their sentences." The same system has been followed by such countries as Persia, China, Japan and Siam.

New-born power and pride among the Western nations dictated the governmental policy of responsibility for their nationals in whatever country, and hence of demanding capitulations wherever native government was found in a state of organization to warrant it. Strong governments, naturally, have refused to abdicate their sovereignty, even to such limited extent—though all now accord extraterritoriality to embassies and other official establishments of foreign nations as an exchange of courtesy. Similarly, it is not surprising that states having yielded such capitulations should chafe under those restraints of their national sovereignty, in proportion to their advance in civilization.

Such is the change in a few centuries in the import of extraterritoriality, from precaution in self-protection to stigma of national backwardness and weakness; and such appears to be the attitude of the Chinese people toward it today. They have seen the neighboring Empire of Japan, in the enjoyment of its great advance in modern civilization, liberated from the burden of capitulations, and they now assert the right of their Nation to be similarly relieved. The foreign nations there enjoying the privileges of extraterritoriality are prepared, as a matter of course, to surrender them whenever the Chinese Nation may demonstrate its ability to guarantee adequate protection to the persons and interests of foreigners, under just laws and in clear accordance with modern accepted standards.

Whether the time has come to attempt this progressive change will be one of the most important issues in the international conference sought to be held, to adjust China's present salient difficulties with respect to international relations.

A writer in a recent issue of the Atlantic Monthly makes a plea for the theory that the discovery of gold causes profound economic disturbances, which ultimately result in war between the nations that are most affected by the inflation due to an increased volume of basic

money. The process of arriving at this remarkable conclusion is by the familiar post hoc, propter hoc, fallacy, that assumes that because one event follows another, the first must have caused the second. By the same

method of reasoning it would be only necessary to change the starting points in history a little in order to prove that wars have at intervals been followed by new gold discoveries, and to argue, therefore, that wars are the cause of an increased supply of gold.

Many readers of the Atlantic article may see in it merely an attempt to satirize popular explanations of wars as being due to economic forces that impel the people of one region to seek dominion over those in another territory, in order to gain through the exploitation of natural resources or of cheap labor. The author, however, is treating what to him appears to be a serious subject, as can be seen by this summary of the deduction he has drawn from the sequences of increased gold production and outbreak of war. "It is fair, then, to conclude that in the recurring peaks of money-metal production we have found the cause of the recurring war-cycles, and hence the economic cause of war itself."

During the American presidential campaign in which the question of the single gold standard versus bimetalism was the chief issue, there were many accusations against the yellow monster, Gold, that was alleged to be enslaving the wealth producers by forcing down prices and wages, and putting the people in bondage to Wall and Lombard Streets. Had it occurred to the radical silver advocates to claim that the increased gold supply from the Klondike and South Africa would lead to wars, they would have properly been laughed at. It has remained for a conservative magazine to set forth in all seriousness the hypothesis that instead of being a benefit, through providing a larger amount of the metal that has been found to be the best, while by no means a perfect, standard of values, additional gold is a menace to the peace of the world. That the fundamental causes of wars are generally economic may be true. It is hardly probable that taking gold out of river beds and rocks and putting it into bank vaults is one of these causes.

In more than one respect the characteristics of American colleges and universities have undergone a remarkable change in the last quarter of a century, and still more noticeably within the last fifty years. In many particulars these changes have been for the better. Opportunities for gaining an ad-

vanced education are far more numerous now than ever before, despite the higher cost which must be paid by or for those who take advantage of the privileges afforded. But there is a growing apprehension, shared, evidently, by those in close touch with college activities, that some of these changes have not tended to make more certain the chief objective at which the friends of higher education aim. It is even asserted that the standard of production, so to speak, has been lowered, rather than advanced, and that the average college graduate of today is not as well equipped for leadership, comparatively speaking, as those of a generation ago.

It may be agreed, of course, that the selective process is not as rigidly applied now as formerly. Many remember when only those exceptionally equipped or those who displayed a peculiar fitness for college training were sent on from preparatory schools to the universities. In earlier days it was something of a distinction to be the possessor of a college degree. Perhaps the more general striving for this higher training has, in some measure at least, lowered the general standard of excellence among those who have completed the prescribed courses. If this is the case, it may be found that it is due to a willingness upon the part of students to be content with a more or less superficial equipment, the object in view being the acquisition of a diploma rather than that training which the colleges are prepared, at least theoretically, to impart.

In his annual report to the governing body of Yale University, Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of that institution, communicates a summary of the findings and conclusions of a special committee of the faculty appointed to observe the influences of athletics and other extracurricular activities upon the student body. President Angell concludes that it has been convincingly shown that overemphasis is being placed on college athletics. He cites as items in the overemphasis of extracurricular activities, "the needless requirements of the competitions, the amazing system of 'rushing' for fraternities, the elaborate and costly social entertainments, and the schedules of intercollegiate contests of various kinds." The report insists that the student should have "the same opportunity to give devoted service to his intellectual training" as to these activities.

But, as if in sharp contrast to these somewhat general observations, the committee reports, evidently with Dr. Angell's approval, that the interest in scholarship is becoming more serious and more widespread among the undergraduates. This happy tendency, perhaps noticeable elsewhere as well as at Yale, presents what the investigating committee there regards as "the second great problem facing the university authorities." That is to maintain "the standard of excellence of teaching in the constantly broadening field of scholarship, and, in particular, the organization of the faculty so as to give promise of advancement for excellence in any capacity."

There is nothing, so far discovered, in the language of the report, which openly assails the employment of athletic trainers and coaches at salaries higher than those paid to instructors and professors engaged to conduct the courses provided in the undergraduate schools. But it is declared that whatever may have been the origin of the system, the present purpose of employing coaches is not merely to win intercollegiate contests, but to teach students, and as many as possible, how to play the various games.

A start has been made, and in a conspicuous quarter, to correct what has been believed to be a weak link in the modern American educational plan. Sports and amusements in which the entire student body may participate do not offer those distractions which inevitably accompany competition in intercollegiate events. The

need, as is somewhat apologetically pointed out, or proposed, is for a greater universality in college life, and for a bringing of the entire student body up to that standard of scholarship which is sought by the studios, rather than the surrender to distracting influences which now seem too greatly emphasized.

An interesting reminder was given to the people of the United States recently, that there is no longer in the country

Frontiers Are Being Pushed Back

a frontier in the old sense of a line beyond which organized and civilized government does not exist and bounding a region in which Indians, venturesome mine prospectors and "bad men" who are a law unto themselves are practically the only inhabitants. This suggestion came from the centennial celebration of the beginning of Council Grove, Kan., and the purchase there by commissioners of the United States from chiefs of the Kaw and Great and Little Osage Indians for \$800 of the right of way over the Santa Fe Trail to the rich trading posts of New Mexico.

This event happened on Aug. 10, 1825. Council Grove was far beyond the frontier at that time. The place was unpeopled. No white man settled there till 1847. So the frontier was pushed westward beyond that point considerably less than 100 years ago. It was recalled at the celebration at the town that only sixty years ago the last Indian raid occurred there and that a lad of eight years, Charles Curtis, who escaped from the savages at that time, is now a United States Senator from Kansas and the Republican Party's floor leader in the Senate. In his flight the boy walked sixty miles to Topeka. This illustrates sharply how recently there was a real frontier as far east as the capital of the now thoroughly settled and organized State of Kansas.

There are interesting suggestions for the people of the country in contemplating the westward push of the frontier in the near past. It is true that the physical frontier, as a result of the steady march of organized society, has gone. Yet there are intangible frontiers still remaining and running through the life of the whole country—invisible lines of demarcation beyond which the guiding and controlling power of enlightened public opinion and laws does not reach and completely function, where individuals and groups seem to feel that they can defy the rest of society and its self-imposed rules.

Even the old geographical frontier was never clearly marked and defined. It was not a straight chalk line, beyond which all was wrong and back of which all was right. Yet it was there, and in spite of its curving course and unmarked front those who went beyond it were soon aware of that fact. The invisible frontiers that interlace and are interwoven in the fabric of organized society may be still less visible than the old western frontier of the United States, but they exist nevertheless, and it is easy to recognize those who prefer to dwell beyond them and live as "a law unto themselves." That these intangible frontiers are being slowly pushed back and that the number of those who strive to live beyond them is steadily decreasing is the chief ground for hope in the future of organized human society.

There are invisible frontiers between nations as well as within them and besides the geographical demarcations that separate them. Beyond those intangible international boundaries nations have thought in the past that they could do as they pleased and that they could assert or defend what they considered their rights without reference to the feelings or rights of their fellow-nations. Beyond the old American frontier was a realm of lawlessness and disorder. Beyond the unseen pale of reason and right between nations was and still is the realm of war.

That frontier, too, is being pushed away. Nations are more and more realizing, as the western American settlers did, that courts and law must be established to protect and guarantee the rights of all, that the enforcement of rights by individual nations and vigilance committees of groups of nations will not solve the problems of the life of the world and that the earth cannot be permanently settled and civilized under the rule of the lynch law of war.

Editorial Notes

It is a wonderful ideal which Felix Valyi, editor of the Revue Internationale Politique, of Paris, is promulgating during his trip in the United States, made primarily for the purpose of lecturing at Williamstown recently on Asiatic history. It is to create a system of exchange professorships and exchange scholarships between the universities of the Western world and those of the Orient. For he is of the opinion that while the scholars of the Orient assiduously cultivate a knowledge of Western civilization in its various aspects, the West is content for the greater part to know only a few commonplaces about the Orient, and this fact he sees as not only distinctly to the disadvantage of the Western nations, but also as not encouraging that understanding between the West and the East, which, in his estimation, is the only sure guarantee of peace. Certain it is that every movement which makes for right understanding between the peoples of the world merits the full backing of all interested in international harmony.

Five years ago today the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proclaimed a part of the federal law of the land, and thereby was brought to a successful conclusion one of the bravest fights for human rights which the world has ever known. For more than half a century the National American Woman Suffrage Association had worked continuously to achieve this result, and after many heart-rending defeats it won its victory with a record without a blot. As Ida Husted Harper has written in the Woman Citizen: "The contest lasted in all over seventy years; three generations of women took part in it, and every woman of the past rejoiced and every woman of the present is happy that this was her glorious privilege. The pride of the descendants of this American revolution will increase with all the passing years."

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Parliament is "up." The holidays have begun. Everybody is on recreation bent. We shall hear little more of "politics" in the party sense of the word until October. So perhaps it will be appropriate to attempt some estimate of the performances of Stanley Baldwin's second Ministry, supported as it is by the largest Conservative majority of modern times, and of the principal personalities therein, in the first session of the Parliament of 1925.

There is little doubt that the present Conservative Party fits the general temper of the Nation at the present time. People want peace, tranquillity, and a minimum of adventure, so that they can get on with the reconstruction of their own lives and businesses after the dislocation of the Great War. There is an active and enthusiastic Labor minority in the Trade Union ranks which is working for the broad Socialist ideal, and which in due time—and when their program has become more practical—will come into power. But the mass of the country at the moment is for conservation, rather than for radical change.

The Conservative Party in office has broadly lived up to its name. Save for the new Pensions Bill, it has embarked on no considerable reform. It rejected, under Mr. Baldwin's persuasion, the temptation to start a class struggle over the political levy bill. It acquiesced, in a nine months' truce being brought to the mining industry at the price of more than £10,000,000, in the hope that some peaceful way out of the apparent mining impasse might be found.

Indeed, looking back over the session, the man in the street would find it hard to remember anything particular that the Parliament had done. And that is really the ground of its comparative popularity today.

The central figure in British politics at the moment is certainly the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin. It is not because, like Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Lloyd George, he loves the limelight and likes the game. He has virtually no "frills" of any kind. It is because, in some indefinable way, like Mr. Coolidge, he has acquired the confidence of the ordinary man. As the irrepressible Mr. Keynes put it the other day, "Mr. Baldwin has managed to occupy in the affections of his countrymen the position formerly held by Queen Victoria."

Mr. Baldwin is not a clever man in the ordinary sense of that term. He has nothing like the ability of Mr. Lloyd George, or Lord Balfour, or Bonar Law, or Lord Haldane. He is in no sense an intellectual. He trusts largely to instinct and common sense. But he has that quality of character which has long been associated with the best type of country gentleman and which the Englishman trusts more than anything else.

People feel that he is simple and sincere and single-mindedly anxious for the public good, and that, though he may make mistakes, he will somehow or other "muddle through" where a cleverer man might go astray. His authority rests upon the instinctive desire of the ordinary man for somebody with the simple virtues which he can understand, after the bewildering and sometimes dubious brilliancy of the dynamic so-called "supermen" of the wartime age.

And so, despite shocks like that administered by his handling of the coal crisis, Mr. Baldwin continues to be the unquestioned leader of the Conservative Party and of the Government of the country. His chief parliamentary lieutenant is Winston Churchill. Mr. Churchill has all the qualities which Mr. Baldwin lacks and none of the qualities which Mr. Baldwin possesses. He is his opposite.

He is brilliant, intellectual, audacious, ambitious, resourceful, a Smuts to Mr. Baldwin's Botha. But no one has ever described him as being safe, simple, or sincere. He has had a great parliamentary success, for he is easily the best debater on the Government's bench. But it is doubtful if he has really strengthened his position in

the confidence either of Conservatives or of the country as a whole.

No other minister stands out very much in the public eye. Everybody trusts Austen Chamberlain's honesty of purpose. No one is confident that he is the man to see through the wiles of that ancient but astute statesman, Aristide Briand. His brother, Neville Chamberlain, is believed to be doing well at the Ministry of Health, whose principal task at the moment is to get houses built. Lord Birkenhead is still the "infant terrible" of the House of Lords. The Minister of Agriculture, is a coming man because, like Mr. Baldwin, he is a man of character. Lord Balfour lends the authority of an "elder statesman" to a Cabinet of otherwise rather undistinguished figures.

The Labor front opposition bench has been surprisingly weak this session. It has hardly made any mark at all. The reason is partly that it has been deeply divided in its own ranks, partly that the interest of the Labor world has been centered in industrial questions and disputes, rather than in politics. Ramsay MacDonald has not yet recovered the prestige he lost during "the last week of his Administration, and he has not been able to unite his followers upon any constructive political program. A tremendous struggle is going on behind the scenes between Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Henderson and the right wing on the one side, and Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Lansbury and the "Glasgow Squad" on the other, for control both of the party and its policy. And so for the time being it is paralyzed.

The Liberals, on the other hand, have been an effective, if small, opposition. They cut but have ice in the country outside, but in Parliament they have done most of the fighting. Mr. Lloyd George draws listeners from the lobbies whenever he speaks and has recovered much of his personal prestige as a debater. He is manifesting, too, all his old zest and energy, and is about to launch a new campaign for land reform. Mr. Runciman, Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Sir Alfred Mond also have helped to keep alive the Liberal tradition. But there is no sign as yet that moderate public opinion is willing to desert Mr. Baldwin in favor of either Lord Asquith or Mr. Lloyd George.

On the whole, there has been surprisingly little change in public opinion since the election of last fall. The country decided then that it wanted tranquillity and not revolution, and it is in the same mood still. None the less, there are some awkward snags ahead for the Government. There is the security pact. Public opinion is certainly more suspicious about continental entanglements than it was when the idea was first mooted. Mr. Chamberlain will have a difficult road to follow if he is to obtain that unanimity for his policy without which it cannot go through.

Then there is trade and finance. Mr. Churchill's budget for next year is already gravely compromised by an increased vote for naval building and by the coal tax. Trade, too, and unemployment, are still persistently bad, and though nobody holds the Government directly responsible, public opinion after a time begins to think that perhaps a change of Government might make a difference. Nothing, that the Conservatives could do for themselves would help them so much as an improvement in world trade.

Finally, there is the coal crisis. The country has acquiesced in paying heavily for a truce. But it will not forgive the Government unless during the interval it brings about a settlement of the coal problem without a strike or lockout and without a further drain on the taxpayer. When May 1 comes round the crisis will be as acute as ever, unless a solution is found in the meantime. Yet no solution is now in sight. That is far the most serious difficulty which confronts Mr. Baldwin today.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, Aug. 26 (AP)

The Italian Cabinet has formed a new Cabinet post- that of Air Minister, Benito Mussolini's appointment to this post is not considered necessary because of the rapid development of aeronautics in Italy.

The season in Venice is now in full swing. The beautiful Adriatic town is this year visited by hosts of American tourists, and it is difficult to find hotel accommodation owing to the uninterrupted influx of holiday makers. Germans are not missing, and Venice seems today turned into a German-American town. The Venetian dialect is very rarely heard, and the famous silk shawls are to be seen only in shop windows. The program of all visitors to Venice naturally includes a visit to the neighboring bathing resort, the Lido. The main amusement of this place does not lie in the conventional swimming and rowing as a keen sportsman would understand it, but in idling on the sands in the morning and early afternoon and spending the evening dancing. A series of festivals, which will last until the end of September, has been arranged by the principal hotels. A Florentine festival, known as Calendimaggio, has already been given with great success, and the story of Helen and Paris will form the subject of a night festival on the sea. Another attraction this year in Venice will be the Musical International Festival, which will be attended by many famous composers.

Only a few of the plays of Bernard Shaw are known to the Italian public. Since the translation into Italian he has become quite familiar here, but their production on the Italian stage has been extraordinarily slow, and only a few of the Italian dramatic companies include two or three plays of the great playwright in their repertoire. Signora Emma Gramatica, one of the foremost artists in Italy, now announced that she will present "Saint Joan" in the coming autumn, and she is confident that the play will meet with the same success which it had in France and other European countries. She says that she has a great idea for its staging (which, however, she does not disclose), and she is certain that in spite of the undertone of Socialism running through it, "Saint Joan" will have a good reception.

One of the problems which the Government has tackled with considerable success in the last few years is that connected with the revival of the merchant marine. The figures recently published show the continued progress achieved in this field, and the efforts done to make good the losses due to the difficult conditions of navigation inherent to war years. At the present moment Italy's tonnage is in excess of previous times: it consists of 1,900,000 tons of cargo and 500,000 tons of passenger and mixed cargo and passenger ships. The number of ships over 6000 tons has risen from one-eighth to one-fourth of the total tonnage, and the older units have been eliminated. All considered, the efficiency of the fleet has doubled. The total passenger traffic from Italian ports has decreased as a result of the restrictive laws enacted on immigration by the United States, but the number of passengers carried by Italian ships last year increased by over 1,500,000, as compared with the preceding year. Further, with the annexation of the province of the Venetia Julia, Italy's equipment for shipbuilding has been greatly increased, as it came into possession of the important shipyards of Monfalcone, Trieste, Pola and Fiume.

The number of bathing resorts within easy reach of the Romans is increasing so fast that they can go to a different one on each day of the week—Clitavechia, Santa Marinella, Ladispoli, Anzio, Nettuno, Fregene and Ostia. The last mentioned is the newest and therefore has the most comfortable accommodation and is the most frequented. There is a special electric train service which collects bathers and transports them from all parts of Rome to the station and in twenty-five minutes to the actual seashore. A new seaside place in the vicinity of Rome is Fregene, but it is intended to reserve this place for the wealthier classes. Fregene is to be connected with the capital by one of the so-called autostrade (motor roads), and no one can reach it except by car. The new town will not be completed before many years, as only a few villas have been constructed.

There is a proposal to build in Rome some public baths worthy of the modern ideal of comfort. It is hoped to imitate the monumental Thermae left by the ancient

Romans regarding imposing architecture and dimensions. Architects are already at work on the necessary plans and on the most appropriate architectural buildings, but fencing balls, riding schools, tennis courts, gymnasiums and all that is included in the words "sports" and "exercise." The two likely sites mentioned until now are the vicinity of Piazza del Risorgimento, a thickly populated district, and an area near Monte Mario, close to the Tiber.

One of the chief complaints made against the Fascist Government by their political adversaries is that, during the three years they have held power, the great majority of mayors and district councilors, elected before the Fascist Revolution, have been suspended from office and replaced by high commissioners chosen by the Government. None of the principal cities, that is, are any longer governed by the people's representatives, with the result that local administration is conducted with the party spirit which has been introduced by Fascism.

For the first time since 1922 municipal elections have been held in a big town, in Palermo, the capital of Sicily, and these have been considered as a test case to prove the respective strength of the Fascists and the Opposition. The result has been very significant, for while on the one hand it assured the majority of the places to the Fascists, it showed very clearly that the strength of the Opposition is not so weak as it has been thought by Government circles, and that elections were freely held throughout the country the present majority of the Government would be reduced.

There is no doubt that the Government list would have obtained a greater poll if a moderate policy had been adopted, and less strong language used. The continued incitement to violence as a means of destroying all opposition, has as a natural reaction strengthened the position of those who declare themselves "oppressed" by Fascism. There have been lately many acts of violence against leading members of the Opposition which have done more harm to Fascism than the press attacks to which it has been subjected in a whole year, and an end to the policy inaugurated by Roberto Farinacci would certainly increase the support which the Italian people, as a whole, are anxious to give to Signor Mussolini.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain solely responsible for their selection, and no correspondence is accepted unless accompanied by a return address. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Adequate "Movie" Censorship

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read the series of articles on the "movies" in the light of the Monitor's recognized purpose.

I appreciate the fact that the cinema management is making an effort, not merely to "please the people," but to entertain and inform the normal, decent, present-day American man, woman and child, and that the task is stupendous.

I should like to comment on the articles, however: The "movie" management does not seem to recognize that a broad basis from which it must always proceed is the fact that picturing is far more impressive to the human sense than reading or hearing, and that therefore human elements of human life should never be shown on the screen. The subjects must be in the hands of the management largely—more than selecting a book to be read by an individual, though the publication of salacious stuff should also be controlled by committees. Second, the article on how it expects to manage for children seemed to take children as objects simply to be tickled. This seeking to cause laughter results in finding false ideas about which to laugh. In many of the plays for grown-ups and children we find no moral sequence of action—the literary bolshevism ruling. Along with the plan for Saturday mornings, why not ask for a committee to be appointed by the N. E. A. to assist in selecting themes, in arranging for the current topic feature, the amusement, and the educational, or ethical, or cultural, or serious (however we may say it) features which should be shown each time? There is necessity for everything to be done that we can do to control this threatening danger to youth. If adults did not feel their responsibility they would not be doing so much to try to handle the situation. But many adults are wide awake and feel that there is something the "movie" management can do and must do.

Monteagle, Tenn.

L. H. McD.

New Supplies of Gold and Wars